

~ SOUTHERN ~ TEXTILE BULLETIN

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 4, 1931

No. 14

Lower Weaving Costs from More Cloth Per Loom

The practical limit of More Looms per Weaver has been reached by some mills with Northrop Looms.

Further reduction in weaving costs must come from development along some other line.

If you could produce more cloth per loom—more cloth per weaver—you could reduce costs.

A loom that would run at higher speed—designed and built for higher speed—that would run at higher speed with little, if any, reduction in number of looms per weaver—would open the way to more cloth per loom and lower costs.

Our new X Model Loom was designed and built for speed—has been run successfully under the most gruelling of tests at much higher speed than we would recommend for your mill. These tests extend over a period of nearly three years. They have been continuous and most satisfactory in our own plant. Two mill installations for observation under regular mill conditions have increased our confidence in the loom.

The X Model Loom is on the market. In a few months X Model Looms will be producing and competing in several mills.

Let's Talk It Over

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Georgia and Spartanburg South Carolina

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation

THE TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.

Another prominent user of **SKF**
Bearings in the Textile Industry

Where
PERFORMANCE
TAKES PREFERENCE
over PRICE



BIG JOBS PLUS PRECISION AND TEXTILE USES SKF

SIXTEEN **SKF** Ball Bearings are on this 9-roll Textile Super Calender for a definite reason . . . *dependable performance*. Here we meet with the demand for steady service, uniform pressure and output plus the need of cleanliness. All these factors are fully met by the **SKF** Bearings on the 150" rolls.

Not only by their long life

and ruggedness are **SKF** Bearings ideal for such giant applications. Outstanding is the fact that they never require adjustments. This feature materially assists in maintaining production to a definite standard of quality...continuously. Smooth running, no lubricant leakage and a minimum of maintenance round out the performance story of **SKF**.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

SKF

2679



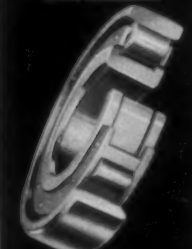
SELF ALIGNING BALL BEARING



DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING



DOUBLE ROW DEEP GROOVE BALL BEARING



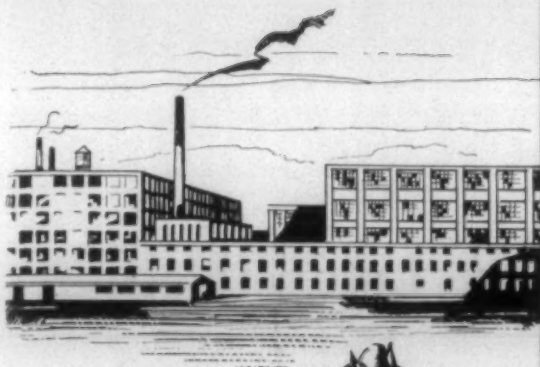
CYLINDRICAL ROLLER BEARING



SPHERICAL ROLLER BEARING



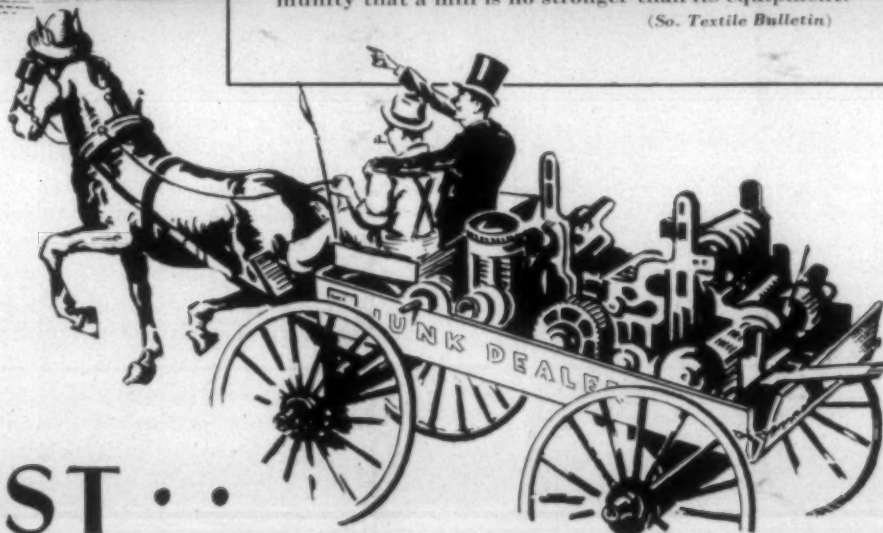
ALIGNING THRUST BEARING



We note with interest that stockholders of a Southern mill, which was equipped with machinery "moved down" from the North, have filed suit against the promoters of the mill. Stock in the mill, the stockholders allege, was sold on a guarantee that the equipment would be modern and efficient, whereas the equipment proved to be obsolete.

This case is just another illustration that the stress of present day competition is too great for antiquated machinery. It should serve as a warning to any community that a mill is no stronger than its equipment.

(So. Textile Bulletin)



AT LAST...

a way to profit from old machinery

ONLY... the mill owners didn't get the profit. Instead of stockholders they became bag holders... a misfortune that may happen to any mill ownership when low price obscures high cost.

"All of which is quite unnecessary," says the Whitin Man. "Because up-to-date equipment will pay for itself

in a very short time. And the investment need not be a heavy one. For instance, the Whitin Cas-

blancas Long Draft Spinning System applied to existing frames will save labor cost, material waste, give more floor space and improve the quality of yarns and return its cost in a couple of years."

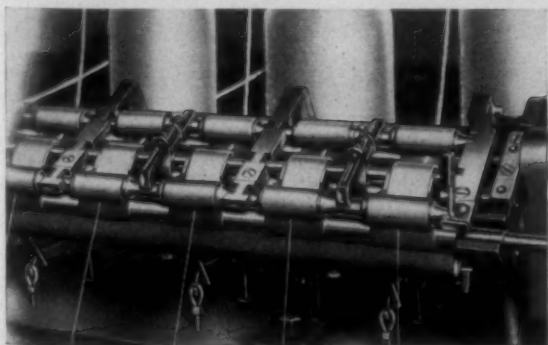
Whitin salesmen are textile engineers. Let them look over your present equipment.

There is no charge.



Right: *The Whitin Man Explains.*

Below: *A Casablancas Equipped Frame.*



WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

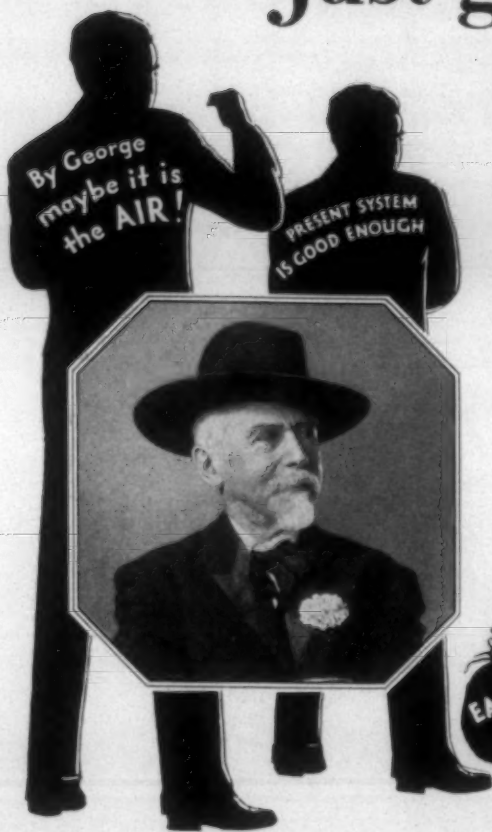
CHARLOTTE, N.C. . . . ATLANTA, GA.

Fales and Jenks Division

Woonsocket Machine and Press Division

Just good enough to be scrapped, probably.

Remarks by Colonel Cotton



OF course your present system seems good enough, if you do not know the remarkable recent advances in humidification. Did you read what James W. Cox, Jr., said on page 113 of "Tours Through Textile Tangles"? A doubting foreman could see the hole in earnings due to imperfect humidification if he would—

Compare his production with possible maximum production.
See careful tests made under variable atmospheric conditions.
Check the speed of machines.
Check the breaking strength of the product.
Observe the resting time of employees.

Note the regain in stock, how the work runs better with less waste.

Less kicks from the help. More production. Less bother to himself and his second hands. Less machinery setting. Fresh and cooler air in summer, and the girls not "all in" by three P.M.



THE TIME to stop waste is NOW!

HAVE you read of the 43 typical mills which increased profits from \$5000 to \$75,000 by correcting humidity? No two alike. In weave sheds, carding, roving, spinning and warping rooms; in picker house and various storage rooms, waste and trouble were traced to faulty humidification.

Send for "Tours Through Textile Tangles" by J. W. Cox, Jr., textile engineer and expert.

1. AMCO humidifiers wash the air many times every hour. 2. Absorb heat of machinery. 3. Permit maximum speed in all departments. 4. Eliminate fly and static. 5. Give your finished product the moisture content needed.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.

Humidifying Devices

Air Doctors Since 1888

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
313 West Exchange Street,
Providence, R. I.

SALES OFFICES
Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga.
Charlotte, N. C. Greenville, S. C.

CANADIAN AGENTS
Ross Whitehead & Co., Ltd.
1111 Beaver Hall Hill
Montreal, P. Q., Canada



Automatically controls humidity without using wet or dry bulb actuated devices.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by Clark Publishing Company, 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C. Subscription \$2.00 Per Year in Advance. Entered as Second Class Mail Matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., Under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897

VOL. 40

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 4, 1931

No. 14

Increasing Opportunity for Trained Minds in the Cotton Textile Industry *

SYDNEY P. MUNROE

Manager of the Cost Section, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

ALL of you realize the present unsatisfactory state of business the world over, and many of you have doubtless been closely and seriously affected by the peculiarly trying conditions under which the cotton mills have operated for many years. So it may seem to you bold for me to say that there is increasing opportunity for trained minds in this industry.

It is perhaps true that only a minority of the mills are today making money but it is also undeniably true that the cotton textile industry as a whole is now making very real and constructive progress. This progress has not yet been translated into a condition of visible prosperity, but it is nevertheless evident and it consists primarily of farseeing measures calculated to remedy many chronic ailments to which the mills have been subject. These already are resulting in more stabilized conditions—both economic and social. Perhaps a fair statement would be that the industry is slowly but positively progressing toward a future prosperity which is believed to be not far distant.

Close students of the industry are convinced that in the last analysis the basic reason for the situation in which it has been, and from which we believe it is emerging, is an excess of productive capacity beyond any normal demand which has thus far been brought to light. Whether we say that this is due to overproduction or to under-consumption is beside the question. The destructive element is the margin between the two.

The most pronounced evidence of the progress I have stressed lies in the determined efforts which the industry as a whole is making to correct this difficulty by attacking it from both directions. Certain aspects of these efforts in my opinion render this business attractive for determined, ambitious and technically trained young men.

Let us first see how this condition of excess capacity was brought about and then view what is being done to remedy it. During the period of the world war there was a tremendous demand for cotton goods. Existing mills which had not already done so were obliged to organize night shifts and in some cases to operate 24 hours

per day. The large profits then common induced the building of many additional mills, principally in sections where low wages and long hours of labor were prevalent. The building of these mills was further encouraged by the desire of local communities to increase their prosperity by securing the establishment of a cotton mill with a payroll to be spent in their midst. As a result of these local ambitions many new mills were able to secure free land, temporary tax exemption, and, occasionally, free buildings. The desire of machinery builders to add to their share of the general prosperity influenced them to provide machinery on attractive terms sometimes involving payment out of earnings or acceptance of capital stock as part payment. It became very easy to organize a cotton mill, particularly in localities where operations would be practically unrestricted.

With the ebbing of wartime demand it was found that constant occupation could not be provided for so much machinery especially with night operation so prevalent. The market was flooded with goods, prices fell, and this was regarded as indicating that costs must be reduced. The industry pretty generally became obsessed with the idea of reducing costs at all hazards. Efficiency experts had for years been going up and down the land preaching the doctrine of lower costs through mass production, frequently without regard to prospective demand or concern for the welfare of employees. With conditions so disturbing these preachments gained renewed attention from the mill managements. Mills redoubled their efforts to increase production, and studied out means of securing more work per individual operative. Many of them reduced wages. Some phenomenally low costs were thus attained and these were then advertised and exploited as evidence of managerial ability.

In the bitterly competitive market brought about by this over-production many of these low cost mills employed their advantage to reduce their selling prices, thereby ruining the market for mills having normal costs, and gaining very little for themselves in the ultimate result because of this practice of passing on these hard-won economies to their customers. Such low cost mills were better able to obtain a margin of profit than average cost mills. They could derive greater temporary benefit from a large output, hence their tendency was to persist in

*Address delivered at Graduation Exercises of Bradford Durfee Textile School, Fall River, Mass.

excessive machinery operation without regard to the welfare of the industry as a whole.

Such policies failed of course to consider the hardships which over-production would bring upon the workers through irregularity of employment during the ensuing periods of curtailment which were inevitable. And they omitted consideration of the destructive effects of market instability upon the customers of the mills, the cotton farmers, and the mills' own stockholders.

It came gradually to be realized that conditions could not be corrected exclusively through the medium of increased productive efficiency and reduced costs. The realization became evident that cotton manufacturing costs were already very low, that cotton textile operatives were receiving low wages in consideration of the work done, that the hours of labor were longer than in most other important industries, that the cotton price was so low as to afford the farmer little, if any, profit, and that to a large extent the mills were depending for their continued operation upon the labor of women and minors for long hours both in the daytime and in the dead of night.

In the light of these newly appreciated facts something approaching a revolution in attitude began to take form. It became apparent that volume of production, and even of sales, would not assure prosperity—that there must be a consistent and economic relationship between production and sales—and that profits would only accrue so long as this balanced condition would provide prices in excess of the average cost rather than exceeding—or perhaps not even equaling—only the lowest costs in the industry.

The first step in correcting over-production logically involved securing information as to the demand which might be expected, and this resulted in the development statistics indicating constantly and currently the productions, sales, shipments, stocks, and unfilled orders. With these facts before them the mills could estimate with reasonable accuracy the amount of production for which they could expect to find a profitable market.

But large stocks of unsold goods were already in the hands of the mills and this resulted in many cases in the mills being obliged to curtail or to suspend operations entirely until these stocks could be reduced. General irregularity of operation ensued with consequent hardship to employees and insecurity on the part of the industry's customers, who more and more developed a hand-to-mouth buying policy in order to avoid being caught with heavy inventories on a declining market.

Out of these conditions, which resulted in the complete elimination of several million of spindles, which worked untold distress to the employees and those depending upon them, and which disrupted the entire market for cotton goods, was born the idea of a voluntary regulations of hours of operation. During the past year this idea became so pervasive that a substantial majority of all the mills in the country decided that they would hereafter confine their operations to schedules not in excess of 55 hours on the day shift and 50 hours on the night shift. This may not seem impressive to you who are located in a state where operations are practically limited to 48 hours weekly, but it will be more striking if you remind yourself that prior to the announcements of this policy working schedules upwards of 120 hours weekly were prevalent in many localities.

In the course of these efforts of the industry to improve its own conditions, the practice of night operation came more and more into disrepute, especially as concerned the employment during the night hours of women and minors. The industry as a whole came to view this practice with such repugnance from both social and

economic motives, that the employment of women and minors at night has now been voluntarily abandoned by mills representing more than 85 per cent of the existing spindles.

You are perhaps wondering at this point what all this has to do with increased opportunities for trained minds in this industry. I have tried to picture to you a great business which has been beclouded for years by well nigh insuperable obstacles, but which has been undergoing a revolutionary re-birth of attitude and is now resolutely struggling upward to its place in the sun. Is it not in every way logical that a business so imbued with new ideals and making such strides in improving its circumstances should need and welcome new talent of broad vision and careful training?

The circumstances arising out of this generally progressive attitude of mill managements mean that there will be use for young men of suitable training and capacity in many fields. The industry will need men who can develop scientific statistical information, who can interpret such information in a broad way, who can study markets, budget sales, allocate productions, and co-ordinate these various activities on an intelligent basis. Talent of a high order will be needed to organize manufacturing routine which will be economical and effective but which will also provide assured and adequate incomes for workers.

It is undoubtedly possible to manufacture textiles profitably on a constant operating schedule with due regard to the requirements of the customers and proper concern for the welfare of employees after paying fair prices for raw material. But this calls for courageous and resourceful management supported by thorough technical training.

The new problems which are constantly confronting the mills as a result of their rapidly changing policies are focusing attention more than ever upon sound methods of cost calculation. Proper cost methods are by no means universally used in the industry, but many mills which have previously paid little attention to this subject are now giving it special study. In this field alone there is a rapidly growing opportunity for textile school graduates. It is becoming increasingly difficult for cost consultants to find men for this kind of work. Textile schools, if they show sufficient discrimination in the cost methods taught, are providing just the sort of training and background needed for this important service.

The industry's over-capacity has had a striking effect upon textile machinery. The machinery manufacturers have realized that the market for their wares has reached the saturation point. This means that their business must henceforth consist largely of selling new machines to take the place of those now in use. To hasten such replacements they have organized more elaborate research departments than ever before. From these have emanated remarkable mechanical improvements, including the single process picker, long draft spinning, automatic spooling, high speed warping, and a multitude of refinements in the automatic loom rendering it available for the manufacture of goods for which up to a few years ago it was not suitable.

At a recent conference in Washington regarding textile machinery depreciation, the treasurer of one of our largest textile machinery builders stated that in the last ten years there have been more radical improvements and more changes in the design of machinery than there were in the previous thirty years. An executive of another machinery company stated that more improvements in textile machinery had been made in the past two years

(Continued on Page 27)

Dyeing and Finishing of Rayon Fabrics*

BY E. B. COOPER

DuPont Rayon Company

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

IN both hosiery and underwear knitting mills it is not an unusual thing to have the dyeing and finishing plant as an integral part of the manufacturing organization. In fact it is more common than uncommon—especially in hosiery.

When we enter the field of woven fabrics we find the general tendency to be exactly the reverse of this. That is—the grey goods mill usually markets its product “as is” to or thru a converter who dyes and finishes in varying sized lots—to meet the needs of a specific customer. Of course in this case—there is always an occasional exception. Specialty fabrics such as velvets, plushes and laces are almost always prepared for marketing within the producing organizations.

The organization which does dyeing and finishing is faced with an intricate problem. The variables encountered are almost endless and the methods used to overcome these are of course as variable as the problems. During recent months three types of fabrics have had a large yardage output in one form or another. I am referring to crepes, twills, and alpacas.

Millions of yards of all rayon crepes have been marketed in various constructions, either plain dyed or printed. There have been combinations in which cotton was used in the warp and rayon crepe twist in the filling.

Twills have been made of almost every kind of rayon in both warp and filling and in many good and some poor constructions.

The alpacas have been more stable in construction—usually being a combination of cotton warp and a rayon filling.

In handling rayon crepes the finisher must be able to determine several very important facts in the past history of his raw material. He must know what type of soaking solution the throwster used in pretreating the crepe yarn. He must also determine the nature of the warp sizing material used as an assistant to weaving. The approximate turns per inch in the filling is of importance as well as the stretch which has been applied to the warp. It is perhaps a little unnecessary to say that the dyer should ascertain the kinds of yarn in both warp and filling—but some costly failures would have been averted by this simple foresight.

The pre-treating solutions for crepe throwing contain one or more of the following—wax, gum, glues or gelatin, mineral or vegetable oils or sulfonated oils; starches or starch derivatives. The warp sizes are also made from this group of materials—so that a satisfactory scour or desizing treatment for one will take care of the other. Now by looking over this list we find the materials fall in two main classes one of which will be water soluble in the presence of an emulsifying agent and the other of which will be insoluble in water. Essentially everything but the pure starches will be removed by water. The starches will not be removed readily by water.

When the finisher finds that no starch is present in his cloth he may then proceed with an ordinary soap—soda ash scour or use some of the various sulfonated oil solvents or penetrants in combination with a mild alkali. The scour should be as mild as is possible to obtain the necessary cleansing of the fabric. Such a scour will rarely remove heavy grease stains—therefore these must be “spotted out”—usually at the grey-goods mill.

When starch is present in the cloth a different line of attack generally is used. This method is the use of enzymes for the purpose of converting the not easily soluble starches to soluble sugar-like materials. Some enzymes are said to be of great assistance in removal of glues and gelatins. Essentially the concentrated enzyme is purchased and diluted with warm water. The cloth is passed through this solution at the required temperature and allowed to stand for a period of time sufficient to allow the reaction to take place. The optimum temperature for such reaction is between 120 deg. and 140 deg. F. The time varies from a few minutes up to as much as 24 hours. It is interesting to note that one size manufacturer has placed on the market a size material which is said to be completely removed by the use of a solution of ammonium per sulfate, for a relatively short time.

Some finishers feel that the use of an enzyme solution on all material gives insurance of better and safer results. These people usually feel that hand of the finished goods is improved. The point, however, seems to be open to plenty of discussion.

In finishing crepes it is of course necessary to release the twist of the filling yarn in order that the “pebbly” appearance may be obtained. Some finishers accomplish this to their satisfaction with only a malt and a scour prior to actual dyeing. Others introduce a special treatment of either acid or alkali early in the processing for the purpose of inducing shrinkage. Temperature and concentration control are essential in these treatments to prevent deterioration of the fabric.

One of the problems in crepe finishing is prevention of “cracks” and break marks. The surest way of preventing such troubles seems to be flat handling, although some finishers allow the goods to fall loosely in an open box following their first treatments—regardless of its nature.

Essentially then the first treatments are designed to remove impurities and release twist in the filling.

The dyeing is done in rope form by practically all finishers. In this process the important considerations are selection of dyestuffs and methods of application. It seems to be a general practice to start cold and finish at a relatively high temperature. Glauber's salt is usually used to exhaust the bath when necessary. In general the deeper and fuller shades are dyed at higher temperatures than the lighter shades. Level dyeing can be obtained in most cases if time and care are taken.

Following the dyeing the cloth is extracted to remove excess water.

*Address before South Central Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

(Continued on Page 10)

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

The Zero Hour

WE have now had 20 months of almost constant liquidation of both stocks and commodities. The few people who said we were sitting on a keg of dynamite in 1929 have had their opinions completely vindicated. Pessimism is now more intense and widespread than at any time in the present century.

Nothing runs more rapidly to a state of abnormality than the human psychology prevailing in the last stages of major business cycles. The same cardinal principles that are primary in our thoughts at the peak of a boom are completely ignored at the bottom of a depression. In 1929 the factor of yield on listed securities was cast aside as unworthy of attention—future prospects appeared to be all that counted. Today the only matter of moment seems to be the earnings of the present quarter.

The people who win in any department of life are those who keep faith with their well-grounded conclusions. Business has been bouncing on bottom for several months. Stockmarket gamblers who would destroy the last vestige of hope and perpetuate gloom in order to win a profit by intensifying the distress of industry and the misery of the public will have their inevitable days of reckoning. They are not the kind of guides we may follow, and the unhappiness they have created will not be quickly forgotten by that quiet and thoughtful, but determined portion of our population which moves slowly and surely to correct the abuse of the privileges of great national institutions like the New York Stock Exchange. We need a legitimate market for American equities, not a Monte Carlo controlled largely by an organized group of reckless speculators, and yet influencing the fortunes of millions of people.

Our big railroads are not going to enter receiverships. Better control of operating expenses will soon make it clear that recent bad reports greatly underestimated the earning power of our large corporations. The record-breaking ease of money will soon put an end to dribbling liquidation. It took more than two months for the 6 per cent rediscount rate of 1929 to make itself felt in the stock market; with conditions as they are, it should not take any longer for the present $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate to become a powerful influence in turning prices upward.

The New York Reserve Bank ratio of nearly 91 per cent is now practically up to what it was in May, 1924, when the five-year bull market started on its initial advance. Brokers' loans are at the lowest level since the figures were first compiled. The securities of our leading corporations in basic industries have been thrown over without regard to property values or potential earning power. Hysteria has been substituted for sense.

Out of three important previous bear markets in this country since 1900, only one had as many as four major breaks (declines of 10 per cent or more). The current bear market has had seven major drops, altogether representing a decline of about 63 per cent from the peak of the preceding bull market.

If the teachings of history are worth anything, certainly they indicate we have come to a day when defla-

tion has been carried to an unwarranted extreme. In similar periods of drastic readjustment in the past it has always happened that well-managed companies began to show satisfactory net profits even before there was any substantial increase in gross sales. The volume of business in 1922 was not much greater than in 1921, but profits were decidedly better as a result of drastic economies.

As a matter of fact, business is running true to form. The decline has reached that stage where most people have concluded improvement is a long way off. But the zero hour is always near when we have cut throat competition, a flood of bankruptcies, and a market in which basic commodities are selling below cost.

Even a policy of "every man for himself" brings its own cure. Just as the forces of prosperity are cumulative and bold, the forces of depression likewise gather weight and speed as they spread to every department of life and business. This very minute when money is badly needed to start the wheels of trade and industry, billions of dollars lie idle in the nation's vaults.

Such resources must eventually be set free in the form of wages to employees and dividends to stockholders. Funds so distributed will in turn be used to reduce bank loans, thereby releasing a huge amount of frozen credit. Surplus corporate treasuries is also a bad thing from the standpoint of business efficiency.

Fortunately managements everywhere are now up for judgment. Incompetents are being weeded out. Dishonest administration is being disclosed, waste eliminated and policies of drastic economy inaugurated. Wise managements are going ahead with their marketing research, carefully budgeting their entire business, and avoiding the perils of obsolete methods and equipment.

We have learned that a sound business budget restrains unwise expansion; acts as a check against undue mortgaging of future income; and forces all departments of a company to co-operate.

Another important disclosure has been the fact that almost everywhere business has been suffering from an amazing amount of lost motion and bad planning. This means a revolution in methods and programs. Very likely in the building field we will come to the mass production of houses. We can buy a better automobile today for half the price one had to pay a few years ago, but this is not true in the case of a house. It has been established that the principle of factory production of homes would bring an initial reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of building, in addition to the substitution of a fire-proof house for the ordinary wood and brick structure.

Factory production of houses will mean more rather than less employment in the building field. It will not only result in the birth of a new industry, but the present condition of intermittent labor in housing construction will largely be replaced by continuous work the year round with an efficiency which will more nearly justify the present high wage scales. The majority of our people have incomes insufficient to permit their buying houses

constructed by workmen getting from \$12 to \$15 a day.

Most of our great business and financial institutions are now in sounder condition than they ever were in any previous time of business distress. Individuals have been paying their debts. No one is buying securities on a thin margin. Inventories have been cut to the bone and decks cleared for any kind of storm that may come. Fly-by-night financiers have sold their yachts and reduced their establishments. The public mind has adapted itself to the idea of severe economy.

Raw material prices and interest rates may remain for some time on a low level. The people who have fixed incomes from rent, bonds, or permanent salaries, may become the ones to reap the large rewards in the new era now commencing. These and other changes may take place without preventing the return of prosperity. We have never had a balanced period of good times, nor one in which all industries or all classes of people have enjoyed the benefits of widespread trade activity. At least seven of our twenty major industries failed to participate in the large profits of the last boom.

Instead of adding more pessimism to an atmosphere already saturated with dire predictions, let us turn our thoughts to facts favorable and constructive. For instance, the United States produces 57 per cent of the world's output of machinery. If real efforts were made to develop the virgin markets for machinery in Asia and other backward continents, the outcome would be a drastic change in the whole course of our present civilization. Standards of living throughout the world would rise instead of dragging on a level so low as to threaten the maintenance of present American customs and practices.

We are now suffering more from overprediction than from overproduction. The current depression has become more largely mental than physical. We have not only lost most of our traditional sense of humor, but also seem to have forgotten that the majority of our great fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists during trade slumps. In a year or two from now thousands of Americans will belong to the "I Wish I Had" club. They will then understand more clearly the statement that when a horse balks, the balk is in his head, not his legs. Just as the horse moves on when he thinks he will, so business will go ahead making money and spending it just as soon as it thinks it will.

Industry having reached that point where it is ready to admit it is only a dub, we may expect an early break in the dark clouds. It reminds one of the story of the last man to open a Tom Thumb golf course in a Western city that had been swept by this latest craze. As soon as he recognized that the vogue had been overdone, he hung a sign over the entrance reading "Opened by mistake." A lot of managements recently have acknowledged equally foolish mistakes, written off huge losses and solemnly vowed they will not be caught again. This substituting of sense for folly augurs well for the future.

General Business to Establish Next Cyclical Peak in 1932

A study of the cycles of general business and textile activity since the war, made by the Tubize-Chatillon Corporation and contained in the current issue of the Textile Organon, indicates that the next peak in the general business cycle will be recorded in 1932, but that it will not be as high as that reached either in 1923 or 1929. The study shows that the general business cycle reaches its peak every third year and the textile cycle every other year.

The review points out that based upon a study of the general business and textile cycles since 1919, "we have ascertained some rather far-reaching conclusions which may bear on the forecasting of these cycles. The following major conclusions are revealed by this study of the twelve years since the war.

"(1) General business displays a rather clearly defined 3-year cycle. High points in the business curve were recorded in 1920, 1923, 1926, and 1929.

"(2) Textile activity appears to have a definite two-year cycle, the high points occurring on the odd years and the low points on the even years. Thus high points were recorded in 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, and 1929, while the low points occurred in the alternate or even years.

"(3) When the general business cycle has its peak concurrently with the textile activity cycle, the textile curve is especially high; conversely, when the general business cycle is at a low point concurrent with a theoretical high point on the textile cycle, the peak of the textile curve is depressed thereby.

"(4) Textile activity has reached the low point on its cycle and has turned up toward recovery sooner than general business. These points are illustrated in the following three cases.

LOW POINTS PRECEDING CYCLICAL ADVANCE

"Textile activity—December, 1920; June, 1924; Fall, 1930 (?).

"General business activity—May, 1921; July, 1924; end of 1930 (?).

"Focusing these conclusions from historical data on the present situation, it would seem that textile activity should reach its two-year cyclical peak in 1931, that general business will reach its next cyclical peak in 1932, and that the textile peak this year will not be a really high peak because it will not be concurrent with the next expected peak of general business activity.

"Incidentally, the 1932 peak in general business is not expected to be a high one such as occurred in 1923 or 1929; the next high peak in general business is expected to occur in 1935. The textile industry will probably have a peak again in 1933 and the 1935 peak, concurrent with the expected general business peak, should be a very high one."

A New Temple Roll

Something new in the form of a temple roll has recently been introduced among the silk and rayon mills and the light cotton fabric mills of the North by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

It is an invention of Texwood Manufacturing and Sales Co., Inc., of Greenville, S. C., but the sales in the territories and industries referred to are handled by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company organization.

The roll consists of a thread-surface cylinder of specially compounded cork.

Cork has a strong holding or gripping surface and the threaded surface just adds to this gripping power to a degree that is almost unbelievable.

It is claimed that it won't allow the fabric to draw in—gives three to five times the life of any other type of roll—can't cause pin holes or defects in the material woven—can't disintegrate or become gummy.

Its first cost is also low.

This roll is specially designed for silk, rayon and fine cotton weaving only.

Dyeing and Finishing of Rayon Fabrics

(Continued from Page 7)

Some finishers dry the goods and other do not—while another group falls in between by partially drying. It is generally recognized that fact drying at a high temperature tends to make the goods harsh and papery. Drying under tension increases luster and is harmful to the "hand" of the goods.

Following the extraction—a softener is usually applied. This may be applied at almost any stage between extraction and framing, depending upon the flow chart of the plant. The next step is tentering of the goods. In this process the goods are brought to width and dried ready for folding. Here it is essential to use as little heat and stretch as little as possible, in order that the "hand" be not impaired.

TWILLS AND ALPACAS

The method of handling twills and alpacas is fundamentally different from that of crepes. There are two reasons for this: (1) the nature of the cloth and (2) the price received for the work.

In this type cloth it is also essential to insure removal of sizing material. The problem is simplified by the more open construction and the low twist of the yarns usually involved. In this type materials practically all work is done in either jigs or padders—the jigs being preferred by most finishers, for average shade and weights of goods.

Work is prepared for dyeing by being batched up in shells of several hundred yards each, the amount depending upon the weight of the cloth being handled. It is customary to start the processing by one or more "ends" thru an enzyme solution at between 120 deg.—140 deg. F. It is desirable to allow some time to elapse following this process—however some people successfully finish without any appreciable lapse of time. A warm water wash usually follows the malt treatment and in some instances a scour bath may be set up in the line so that the goods make one or more passes in making an "end" thru the machine. It is absolutely essential that tension be limited and that creases be kept out of the goods while being put in a shell. It is almost axiomatic to say that once a crease is developed in a piece of goods it will always remain as a streak in the finished goods. Some finishers are wont to overlook this fact—believing that the effect can be overcome. It is however a well known fact that rayon is easily distorted while wet and the distortion produces varying dye absorption properties. The presence of creases in dry goods sometimes appear as marks in the finished goods although not to the extent of those produced by wet creasing.

In the jig dyeing, about the only limitation is that of the particular dyestuffs in the formula. Most dyers start dyeing at or below 120 deg. F. The dyestuffs are added in several portions, usually giving the goods two or more "ends" between each addition. It is general practice to then raise the temperature to the range required for the shade being produced, giving an "end" or two on the way up. The bath may be exhausted by the use of Glauber's salt or even common salt in some instances, dependent upon the cloth being handled. In general the lighter shades are dyed at a lower temperature than the fuller or deeper shades. Some of the light shades may be produced without salting when a properly balanced formula is used. Some dyers use temperatures well toward the boil when attempting to produce levelness in deep shades.

The finishing process consists in passing the dyed material over a tenter frame or through a palmer—or both depending upon the equipment available. It is essential that as low a temperature as possible be used and that the tension be kept to a minimum to prevent a "papery" hand in the finished goods.

The alpacas fall in the general class of materials which are treated in the manner just outlined.

When either class of materials are to be dyed for a given purpose where fastness is essential—vat colors may be used with the necessary variations in the dye procedure.

In special cases where specifications permit, topping of fabrics with direct dyes is resorted to—for bringing to required shade.

Mention was made of the fact that the scour and pre-treatment in general in woven fabrics was designed to remove impurities. It seems worth while to state that the importance of the success of this step is very great. Take for example a cloth containing a size made from oil and either glue or gelatin. Should the pre-treatment be deficient in material or time there is a possibility of some of the oil remaining in the goods. If the amount of oil were small and its distribution absolutely uniform then its importance would be much less. There is always the chance of partial oxidation of materials, when goods are stored over a longer period of time, in such a manner that uneven removal results. This condition is almost sure to cause trouble to the finisher who has a process designed to barely "get by." Uneven removal of a non-oxidized oil gives the same result.

The enzyme treatment for starch removal is subject to much variation as mentioned. When concentrations, time and temperature are carefully planned and controlled the results are positive. Finishers are in the same class as all business in trying to speed up and cut down costs. Sometimes this leaves starch in the goods going to the dye bath. Instances have been observed in which groups of warp ends seemed to show dye resit. A qualitative test on the cloth showed starch to be present in this place. Removal of the starch allowed a subsequent redyeing of the piece to a perfectly marketable piece of goods.

SPUN RAYON FABRICS

Probably the healthiest of the newer infants in the new fabric field are made from spun rayon. Owing to the nature of the material almost every conceivable mixture has been made. It lends itself to cross-dyeing and novelty effects.

Finishing of this type of goods is a relatively new art. It is handled similar to cotton in the weaving mill with the result that the combination of sizing material and tension produce a close heavy material. The major problem involved in this class of material is opening the yarn so that the cloth will have a "lofty" feel. Scouring and desizing are carried out along the general lines employed for other fabrics, however the treatments are a little more severe and and in the case of the desizing more time is allowed.

Dyeing is usually carried out in the rope form in an open box. There is little trouble encountered in obtaining uniform dyeing and level shades. The procedures follow along the general lines previously stated. Finishing is very important. The cloth must be dried slowly and at a low temperature with little or no tension to avoid harshness and high luster. Some people use sulfonated oils to aid in the softening although this is not necessary when the cloth has been properly handled.

American Association Aids National Cotton Week

NATIONAL Cotton Week has perhaps gained more fame and glory than any other week that has been proclaimed. Almost every agency of allied relationship has joined in the movement.

Charlotte, which is a focal point in the Southern industry, has been the hub of great activity. The offices of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association are located here, hence this has been a radiating station for much activity in the South. Secretary McLaurine has worked in close co-operation with and under the leadership of President Callaway of LaGrange, Ga.

The mills were circularized upon the importance of this plan, and furnished with material and information as to how they might co-operate locally. President Callaway also addressed a personal letter to all of the mills. In addition to this, he worked on many local committees and has toured the East and Middle West in his efforts to make the plan successful. He had one meeting of the two vice-presidents and the secretary to advise with them on plans.

The local office of the Association was particularly active throughout the two Carolinas. The secretary co-operated with Governor Gardner in "The Made In Carolinas Week." He served on local committees, planning for the week—style shows occurring every day of the week in the local stores. A "Made In Carolina" exhibit is on display at the Chamber of Commerce for this week, practically half of which is cotton products. The stores and banks are decorated and placarded, showing to every one that this is National Cotton Week. The street cars are carrying the National Cotton Week signs—merchants and manufacturers—windows and stores are arranged in keeping with the idea. Charlotte banks have been co-operative and have sent out thousands of pamphlets and letters furnished by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the Gastonia "Wear Cotton Campaign."

The secretary has made several trips throughout the Carolinas to foster National Cotton Week movement.

Women's clubs, civic clubs and schools, together with the outstanding pageant of the year, "The Voice of Cotton" have been contributing factors in the success of the week.

Telegrams and letters, requests for information, committee meetings, publicity and dozens of other demands have met with active and accurate response at the office of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

A call at the office of the secretary found him happy over the results of the efforts of all and particularly appreciative of the splendid co-operation given the American Association.

The following statement by Secretary McLaurine expressed his reaction.

"Well, it is here in all of its glory—National Cotton Week came into its own Monday morn with a flare of royalty. Every city and hamlet floated flags, decorated its windows and paraded its virtues.

"From the thrifty coast of New England to the arid Escatado, from Puget Sound to Pamlico, from Old Dominion's line to the former land of Fernando Cortez, the thousand uses of cotton gaily intrigued an enthusias-

tic and sympathetic public, urging them to avail themselves of its values and virtues.

"Dallas, Houston, New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond, Chicago, New York, Boston, Seattle, San Francisco and a thousand other cities with 12,000 stores and 200 miles of windows joined in the merchandising movement to extend the uses of cotton and assist in stopping and stabilizing a fundamental commodity price.

"Society's first ladies, the charming debutantes, June brides and hundreds of earth's nobility this week have recognized the charm and style of cotton.

"The renaissance of technique, the improvements in design and weave, the charm of color and pattern have dazzled a heretofore rather indifferent world.

"Cottons have not dashed upon the stage as a fad or fanciful whim to shock a blase world for a short space of time. They have come in for a long run and expect to play to a full house.

"The psychology of life, the economic condition of life, the social outlook of life, all indicate that this regal fibre has brought itself before the world in values and utilities that will cause it to stay for a long time.

"Extended uses and their public portrayal will be embodied in every manufacturer's program for the coming year. Distribution in all of its relationships will be studied and plans made for the applications of the principles evolved.

"The uses of cotton, its economic values, its logical appeal, will be constantly paraded before an appreciative public.

"The industrial uses of cotton will be emphasized. New uses will be sought. There should be a legitimate demand for every yard or pound of products made by our mills running reasonable time.

"To those who have been so valuable and effective in assisting to make this week a success, a word of warning should go out. This week is only the introduction of the idea. It is the challenging week. The public has had its eyes and minds turned toward cotton. It is a greater duty, which must follow this week, to keep their eyes and minds on it so that it cannot be forgotten.

"The public is fickle in its attention. It turns its head to the most appealing and most interesting attraction and utilities.

"We believe that under the leadership of Cason J. Callaway, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, this year will see some very effective and modern ideas in the textile industry. To these men the credit must go largely for the impetus of the movement. In their splendid minds of vision and planning the idea was born and given to the world. That other plans will follow is a natural inference. Profitable merchandising, scientific distribution, sensing the needs and desires of a great consuming public and then an ability to satisfactorily meet these are the impelling problems of our industry. There is no doubt but that this stimulus of National Cotton Week will put new life, new hope, new ideas, in the minds and hearts of thousands

(Continued on Page 22)

"The Voice of Cotton"

Concord, N. C.—An elaborate cotton pageant, "The Voice of Cotton," featuring a cast of more than 1,000 people, was presented here on last Thursday and Friday nights. Between 6,000 and 7,000 people were present each night, the pageant being the largest and most spectacular yet attempted since the movement to stimulate the use of cotton products was started.

The stage over which purple wisteria blooms climbed, and banked with cotton stalks bearing real cotton bolls, provided a background for the pageant. That pageant traced the romantic history of cotton since it was first discovered 2,600 years ago.

Every chapter in the history of cotton from its discovery in Asiatic countries centuries ago to its colorful presence in expensive evening gowns was portrayed here as a tribute to the South's agricultural king.

A \$20,000 production, "The Voice of Cotton" in which more than 1,000 local persons played, was the vehicle used to express the appreciation of this industrial section for the whirring looms the fleecy staple has made possible.

The Concord local company of soldiers and the American Legion of Salisbury provided the military display which completed the thrill. They marched about with colors of States and colors of great nations flying in the air. Roy Palmer for the Duke Power Company electrified the audience with an amazing kaleidoscopic display. These were just interludes to give an extra color to the program.

Mrs. E. M. Land, of Statesville, ex-president of the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and now on the Council of the National Federation, officially opened the fete. Mrs. Land was appropriately gowned in a pink cotton creation. Miss Jenn Coltrane magnificently officiated among the boxes for newspaper men and honor guests and wealthy sponsors. She wore a Nile green cotton frock.

And after the pageant was over, the ball began. Most of the belles present had donned cotton gowns for the occasion. That ball was held in Hotel Concord.

The scenario used was written by Mrs. Mary Frix Kidd with the collaboration of the theme committee. They conceived of an allegory to show how cotton, in spite of ignorance, had managed to become mankind's most indispensable fiber.

Miss Jenn Coltrane, local social leader and the Concord's Women's Club, were sponsors of the community venture.

The opening scene was laid in the home of a Hindu Mystic in India between 1200 and 800 B.C., with the Rev. Paul Hardin, Jr., taking the part of the "voice of cotton."

The finding of "The King" was the occasion of great joy which was expressed in the pageant by various symbolic dances.



The durenne cotton costume worn by Queen Durene in her marriage to King Cotton in the "Voice of Cotton" pageant, Concord, N. C., May 28th and 29th. The Queen's Marie Antoinette costume was made of Sefton & Company white durenne embroidered batiste, the blue embroidery motif consisting of circular and triangular eyelets. Timme's durenne ermine was also used. Designs and jewels by the Eaves Costume Company.

From India the pageant followed the cotton boll to Venice and the scenes were laid in the time of Marco Polo, famous Venetian traveler.

The entire history of cotton in the European countries was depicted in dances and costumes native to the land in which the boll or its cloth found their way.

In the new land, where Columbus found cotton in 1492, the scenes were laid in Indian villages. The birth of the cotton industry in New England when the fleecy strands were woven by hand was strikingly presented in the form of an old time spinning bee.

The climax of the presentation, for the audience at least, came with the introduction of cotton into the Southern States.

The Carolina scene was laid on a plantation in North Carolina, fiddlers, negro spiritual singers, and the square dance added to the color of the presentation.



Group of Costumes in Cotton Pageant.

The "Peter Pan" scene, a fantastic part of the pageant in which scores of children took part, portrayed the wonders of cotton in all its modern usages.

The final act "King Cotton" in all his glory as the creator of brilliant evening gowns, was in reality a fashion show of women's clothes.

W. H. Wilkerson, mayor of Concord, was king, and Mrs. Marvin Long, daughter of former Mayor C. H. Barrier, was queen.

Charles Cannon, Jr., son of the cotton magnate and towel man, made a cotton boy of perfection. He represented cotton in its early years about the time Spanish traders knew its worth.

Leading actors were V. L. Norman, Mystic; Mrs. John L. Porter, Agriculture; Elizabeth Ross, Knowledge; Mrs. Guy Beaver, Industry; O. A. Swaringen, Invention; Helen Patterson, Columbia; Mrs. Dewey Maness, Science; Mrs. Ray King, New England; Mrs. Robert

Jones, the South; Ray King, Ignorance; Anne Guffy Dayvault, Europa.

Rev. I. Harding Hughes, maharajah; Mrs. W. L. Gorman, his queen; Margaret Ritchie, Asia; Karl Cline, Spanish lord; Mrs. H. S. Williams, Spanish lady; Karl Cline, Big Chief Sitting Bull; S. K. Patterson, Columbus; Thomas Morrison, Cotton; Lauriston Ezzell, Puritan minister; Rosa Caldwell, his wife.

Peter Pan to the Rescue in Never Never land and a dance of the cutest children in Concord, clad in cotton so that they resembled hundreds of cotton blooms dancing on cotton stalks, made another attractive feature of the program.

Exhibits were staged in the downtown section by the Cotton-Textile Institute of New York City, the Durene Association, textile students at Duke, State and the University of North Carolina. Programs were made of cotton, decorations of cotton, costumes of cotton, and all were furnished by cotton manufacturers of the South.

State Cloth Used In Making Suits

Cotton suits made from South Carolina cotton goods are now now being manufactured in Greenville by I. W. Jacobi, with J. D. Williams, formerly connected with the Clifton Specialty Company, in charge.

Space has been secured in the Neal building on West McBee avenue, and seven machines installed. Additional employees will be put to work as soon as the demand for the suits justifies. The cloth being used was obtained from the Lad Lassie Corporation at Anderson.

Viscose Company Makes Change In Its Labels for Use By Its Licensees

A change has been made in the labels which manufacturers licensed under the quality-control plan are permitted to use on knitted rayon undergarments, it was learned

from John A. Spooner, merchandising director of the Viscose Company.

The new labels lay emphasis upon the fact that the goods are of tested quality. Instead of having labels bearing blue or red crowns, all labels will in the future have crowns of the same color. Where the present labels say "Made of Crown Brand Rayon," the new labels say "Tested Quality." They also bear two numbers, separated by the letter T as further identification. The number on one side of the letter is that of the Better Fabrics Testing Bureau, while the other number is the Viscose license number.

The Viscose Company is inaugurating an advertising campaign this month stressing the fact that products licensed under the quality-control plan are tested products. Its advertisements will describe actual tests which knitted and woven products must meet for quality-control acceptance.

PERSONAL NEWS

Harda Crowe is now superintendent of the Anniston Yarn Mills, Anniston, Ala.

O. N. Norris has succeeded Paul Smith as superintendent of the Jacobs & Spivey Hosiery Mills, Bridgeport, Ala.

L. F. Ancott is now superintendent of the Scottsboro Hosiery Mills, Scottsboro, Ala.

W. M. Colman is now superintendent of the Silver-Knit Hosiery Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

William Thompson has resigned as manager of the tapestry department of the Darlington Fabrics Corporation, Paw Creek, N. C.

George W. C. Chapman, formerly overseer of night weaving at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala., but who has been in Tampa, Fla., for some time, has returned to Enterprise as overseer of both day and night weaving.

J. J. Roberts, from the Lois Mill, Douglasville, Ga., has become overseer of weaving at the Saratoga-Victory Mills, Albertville, Ala.

E. J. Walden, who has been night overseer of spinning, spooling, twisting and winding at the Caroline Mills, Inc., Carrollton, Ga., has been made superintendent of these departments.

H. E. Overcash has been promoted to day overseer of spinning at the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

V. O. Fuller has been made night overseer of spinning and spooling at the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

F. M. Phillips has been appointed night overseer of twisting, winding and reeling at the Caroline Mills, Carrollton, Ga.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute, W. H. Buckley, agent of the Baltic Mills, Baltic, Conn., and J. I. Pritchett, Sr., president of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., were elected members of the Institute's board of directors.

E. S. Draper, Charlotte landscape architect, has been appointed by President Hoover as a member of the committee on landscaping and planting of the president's conference on home-building and home-ownership. Mr. Draper is a member of the landscape architects subcommittee on the Plan of Washington, and will devote considerable time to Washington activities during the coming months in preparation for the George Washington bicentennial next year.

Plans for North Carolina Meeting

Although the program for the 25th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of North Carolina, to be held at Sedgfield Inn, Greensboro, N. C., on June 19th and 20th has not been announced, the names of several speakers who will address the meeting have been announced.

Among those who will speak at the meeting are Paul

V. Bunn, of New York, who will speak on "Executive Management." He was formerly general manager of the Wannamaker Stores and efficiency expert for Sears-Roebuck Co., and vice-president of the Remington-Rand Co.

Charles K. Moser, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, will speak on the textile industry in the Far East.

James A. Pou, attorney of Raleigh, will also appear on the program.

Program For Southern Textile Association

The program for the annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Isle of Palms, S. C., on June 12 and 13 is announced by Secretary Taylor as follows:

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 12TH, 10 A. M.

Assembly Room, Isle of Palms Hotel.

Invocation—Rev. J. T. Peeler, pastor Trinity Methodist Church, Charleston, S. C.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Thomas P. Stoney, Mayor City of Charleston, S. C.

President's Address—J. O. Corn, superintendent Hampton Division, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

Address—"The Application of Commercial Standards in the Textile Industry," L. R. Gilbert, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Address—"Co-operation," L. E. Wooten, vice-president Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Address—"The Back Ground of Southern Textile Manufacturing and Its Stability," John A. McFalls, superintendent Ranlo Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, N. C.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Golf Tournament—2:00 P. M. Charleston Country Club. Under direction of W. B. Uhler, chairman of golf committee. Eighteen holes medal play—handicap event. Prizes will be awarded for 1st and 2nd low gross; 1st and 2nd low net; bobby prize.

Fishing, bathing, boating, yachting, horse back riding. A miniature golf course and bowling alleys are on the beach.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.—BANQUET

Main Dining Room, Isle of Palms Hotel.

Toastmaster—President J. O. Corn.

Address—B. B. Gossett, first vice-president, American Cotton Manufacturers Association, Charlotte, N. C.

Introduction of honored guests.

Presentation of medals.

Presentation of prizes.

Address—Dr. A. C. Chappell, Monroe, N. C.

Dancing—"Cotton Ball," Ball Room, Isle of Palms Hotel. Under direction of E. M. Terryberry, chairman dancing committee. Special added attraction—Cliff Jerome, Broadway dance director and producer will present the Dixieland Follies (local talent of Charleston).

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION—JUNE 13TH—10 A. M.

Assembly Room, Isle of Palms Hotel.

Address—"Modern Times Demand Modern Men and Equipment, Frank K. Petrea, superintendent Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

Address—"Taking Down the 'No Admittance' Sign," M. R. Vick, Rosemary Manufacturing Company, Rosemary, N. C.

Business Session—Unfinished business; new business; election of officers.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON—3 P. M.

Sight seeing trip around Charleston harbor. Complimentary to members of the Southern Textile Association and their friends.

King Cotton

heads the Fashion Parade



... in a season when fashion and economy march side by side

This season budgets are slimmer... purses are leaner. Women are buying with new care and economy. But they have learned that economy need not compromise with style and quality... not when there is such a gorgeous variety of new cottons to choose from.

There never was a cotton year like this one! It's a boom season for the "right" cottons. Cottons that are right in color and texture, weave and weight. Cottons that women know are right because they bear an identifying trademark or name.

This matter of trademarking has played an important part in cotton's quick comeback. It has enabled manufacturers to stimulate a constant, steady demand. It has given them a powerful weapon against substitution. It has been the means of building up priceless good will through brand advertising.

It has been Kaumagraph's proud part to assist many cotton manufacturers in establishing trademarks and applying

them to the fabrics. Kaumagraph is organized for complete service:

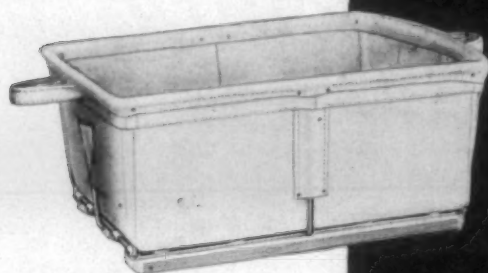
Kaumagraph's Art Department designs new trademarks, re-designs old ones; Kaumagraph's Legal Department attends to their proper registration; Kaumagraph's Transfer Department provides, with Kaumagraph Dry Transfers, the most economical, practical and beautiful method of applying trademarks to cottons.

Call on Kaumagraph to help you with any trademarking or identification problem. There is a representative near you.

KAUMAGRAPH COMPANY
200 Varick Street New York City

Chicago . . . Philadelphia . . . Los Angeles . . .
Chattanooga, Tenn. . . . Charlotte, N. C. . . . Paris,
Ontario . . . Paris, France . . . Manchester, England

They're built right . . .
in the right places!



The textile industry moves too rapidly to be gentle! That's why Rockweave baskets, hampers and trucks are built for the hardest kind of service. And since some places get extra-rough treatment . . . they're strengthened with extra-reinforcements. For example, the bottom which gets the worst wear, is protected with galvanized steel strap bands riveted to the frame both crosswise and lengthwise. And other important features, too. Highly tempered steel frames combat sagging, warping, bending. Chrome leather heavily reinforces the top rims. Wood parts of clear oak and maple, hard and strong. Casters, handles, eyelets and shoes especially designed for bumps. The cover of Triumph Duck, a

sturdy material made in our mills, meets with our own severe tests.

Special and standard size supplied promptly. Send orders and requests for complete information to any address below.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS

Canvas Products Division
DIVISION CALLAWAY MILLS
La Grange, Ga.

CALLAWAY MILLS, Inc., 345 Madison Avenue, New York City. RAY T. JOHNSON, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 323 South Franklin St., Chicago. M. R. ABBOTT, representing Callaway Mills, Inc., 110 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

Cotton Week Observed Throughout Nation

PRACTICALLY every city and town in the United States celebrated National Cotton Week, according to George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, who announced the results of a nationwide survey just completed by that organization.

Merchants, manufacturers, bankers and other business men throughout the country made special arrangements to promote, through advertising, window and store displays, the use of cotton during this period. The following summary is indicative of the extraordinary interest in this movement:

Eleven thousand eight hundred forty retail distributors in every one of the forty-eight States and more than 100 wholesale dry goods merchants of the country observed National Cotton Week by calling public attention to the exceptional values in buying cotton goods at this time. Their plans included store-wide promotion of cotton merchandise, special advertising and window displays. Many of the largest department stores devoted their entire window space to cotton and cotton products and it is estimated that approximately 200 miles of store fronts were utilized for this purpose. Such an extraordinary display, unquestionably the most impressive in the history of the cotton industry, would be equivalent to using both sides of the railroad right-of-way between New York and Philadelphia.

National Cotton Week represented one of the greatest merchandising programs ever presented to the American public. The plan at the outset was heartily endorsed by Honorable Robert P. Lamont, United States Secretary of Commerce, and Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, United States Secretary of Agriculture. Governors of nine States have since officially called attention to National Cotton Week in their respective States. Twenty-one national trade association and eighteen of the largest chain and mail order houses actively co-operated in the week's program. Many of the latter arranged special independent displays and advertising to feature cotton merchandise. Leading bankers, hotels and railroads, including the Southern, Union Pacific, New York New Haven and Hartford and the Louisville and Nashville railways co-operated in the movement.

Special programs for theatres and radio broadcasting were arranged. The Roxy Theatre, largest motion picture house in New York, had a spectacular display of cotton fashions from Fifth Avenue as one of the features of its program during the week. Likewise, the largest theatre in Atlanta, Ga., co-operated with merchants in presenting a fashion revue.

During the past week, 403,000 pieces of display and descriptive material concerning this event have been distributed by the Institute in response to requests from merchants and cotton goods distributors.

"National Cotton Week," said Mr. Sloan "was one of the most significant trade events in the cotton industry this year. It came at a time when retail merchants ordinarily do their largest business in cotton goods, particularly for summer wearing apparel. This year many merchants have told us that they expect to make new records in the volume of business done with cottons because of

(Continued on Page 24)

NEW
HOTEL
PRESIDENT

48th Street West of Broadway
NEW YORK

Room with **Bath**
private
for \$2.50

A room with both Bath and Shower, \$3-\$3.50
Rooms for Two at \$3.50-\$4.00-\$4.50

LOCATION
"Just around the corner
from Everything!"

J. S. SUITS
Manager

SINCE 1873



A PRODUCT with a BACKGROUND

*No CALENDER can
be better than the
ROLLS in it*

The superior finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the longest and broadest experience in this highly specialized field of manufacture.

Perkins roll shop is the largest in the world.

Perkins organization is always prepared to build your rolls to meet exactly your production requirements.

Perkins refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

Engineers and Manufacturers

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool

Calenders	Dyeing Machines	Singers
Drying Machines	Padders	Squeezers
Starch	Ranges	Tenters
Water and Tommy	Scutchers	Washers
Dodd Mangles		Winders

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.
Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 18 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

The Concord Pageant

The campaign to induce a greater use of cotton fabrics has been very effectively aided in recent months by various cotton pageants and style shows. All of them have been good and have proved valuable contributions to the movement.

It remained for Concord, N. C., however, to stage the largest and most spectacular of these pageants. "The Voice of Cotton," presented at Concord on Thursday and Friday nights of last week, resulted in a dramatic presentation of history of cotton that was remarkably impressive.

More than 1,000 people took part in the pageants. The costuming, staging, lighting effects, in fact the entire presentation, set a new high mark in events of similar character.

It is estimated that almost 15,000 people viewed the pageant. There is no doubt that the story of cotton, as portrayed in the pageant, gave the spectators a new idea of the important part which the cotton fibre has played in history. Those who saw the pageant will certainly have a new conception of the tremendous influence that cotton has exerted in the nation, particularly in the South.

Everyone connected with the "Voice of Cotton" is due congratulations for the splendid manner in which it was carried out. Particular credit is due Miss Jenn Coltrane and the Woman's Club, who sponsored the pageant, to Mrs. Mary Frix, who wrote the scenario, and to the members of the cast. All other organizations and individuals who had a part in the staging of the pageant are likewise due a great deal of praise for their efforts.

The Forecast of Experts

On November 4th the opinion of a group of eight of the leading financial statisticians, experts in the business of forecasting, were expressed as follows:

The farmer will not buy much from the proceeds of this harvest; and, with the price declines in process throughout the world, there would seem to be very little prospect of any extensive business revival in the near future.

The general prospect is for slow and irregular business for ten years.

I expect to see a long and slow recovery to a general level of subnormal, slow business.

Prices will advance a little from present levels and then fall once more. Recovery will be slow.

Conditions abroad will continue to affect our business conditions here. It is a conservative estimate to say that ten years must elapse before we can see genuinely prosperous business in this country.

Business will come back to fair, slow operations in three years.

The period of readjustment will be long. It will take at least ten years.

We must expect a slow return to a basis on which business can be done at a profit in about three years.

These opinions were given on November 4th but not November 4th, 1930, it was November 4th, 1921.

Within four months after these forecasts were made there was a noticeable improvement in business and within sixteen months business was above normal.

Basic conditions are today far better than in 1921 and there is no need for pessimism.

Presbyterians Repudiate Federal Council of Churches

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, meeting at Montreat, N. C., last week, voted 175 to 79 to sever all relations with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

In the debate prominent ministers hurled charges against the Federal Council which were more severe than any we have made.

In a letter to us last week one of the most prominent Bishops in the South said:

The Federal Council has never accomplished any good and is a dangerous organization.

The Baptists no longer support the Federal Council of Churches and the Presbyterians have voted to sever relations.

The poor Methodists, of which the editor of this journal is one, are bound down through a political system and have no chance of being relieved of this burden.

Although most of the Methodist churches are finding it difficult to meet their running expenses they must continue to contribute to the fat sala-

ries and expense account of such parasites as Bishop James Cannon, Jr., James Myers (a member of the notorious Civil Liberties Union), Harry F. Ward and others.

We congratulate the Presbyterians upon being able to shake off the yoke of a group of men most of whom are more interested in communism than in religion.

The Last Phase of the Depression

In their weekly letter the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co., make the following very pertinent observations:

The majority of the economic authorities give us the assurance that we are passing through the last phase of the cycle of depression and that the turn is not far ahead. They have been mistaken before in predicting the up-swing, but we had a taste of it in textiles in February and March and cannot help but feel that as soon as the black clouds pass away, we are going to have another taste of it. Stabilization of commodity values, and we seem to be approaching that point, will be of great help in creating a demand for textiles in all parts of the world.

As a proof of the enormous yardage that has been disposed of this year, we would state that our sales for the first 19 weeks of the year in yardage are in excess of our sales for the first six months of 1930. Prices are lower than a year ago by 25 to 30 per cent, and the money value is less, but when we read of department stores showing a loss of only 6 to 8 per cent in cotton goods from a year ago, we realize that they have sold a great many more yards of material this year than last.

If such a volume of cotton goods could be turned over while world-wide economic conditions have been as unfavorable as they have, even though no profit has been made by the producer, is there not good hope for the industry? The moment conditions begin to improve our opinion is that if raw material can be obtained at a reasonable level, the outlook is for continued good distribution with slowly improving results.

As soon as there is some assurance that the situation that has existed in Wall Street has been relieved, we should see a better inquiry and a better market, for the statistical position is still very strong and it would only take a moderate amount of buying to tighten things up for the next 30 to 60 days again.

It is our opinion that some of those who are panicky now and accept every price reduction suggested by buyers may live to regret their action.

It is a sad feeling to be sold far ahead at no profit when neighboring mills are booking business at substantial profits.

Let The Boll Weevils Work

We doubt if any man in this or any other generation has rendered greater service to the South than David R. Coker, the farmer and cotton breeder of Hartsville, S. C.

We wish, however, that he would not be quite so active, at this time, in warning the farmers of

impending boll weevil damage and urging them to begin to poison.

In newspaper articles entitled "Look Out for Boll Weevils" Mr. Coker is warning the farmers and urging them to action.

As the result of planting too many acres cotton has declined to 8½ cents and in our opinion it would be a great thing both for the farmers and the cotton manufacturers, if boll weevils should become active and reduce the crop to less than 10,000,000 bales.

An Unwise Affiliation

We regret that a number of prominent cotton manufacturers are lending their names and giving their support to that extent, at least, to the Southern Conference on Human Relations which is held annually at Blue Ridge, N. C.

The original purpose of this Conference was good and its first sessions were worth attending, but in recent years more and more of speakers have been of the radical type and we can not see that anything worthwhile has been accomplished.

We ceased to attend them after the session at which Charles R. Towson attempted to commit the Conference to the support of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

If it was true to its name and was a conference of Southern men on human relations in industry, it would be a good thing, but too many speakers are brought from other sections of the country and too many of them are antagonistic to our industries and seek to aid the cause of unionism.

In our opinion it is unwise for cotton manufacturers to support the Southern Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., as it has recently been organized and conducted.

Lest We Forget

Under the above title Bruce Barton said in one of his recent articles:

The history of business cycles is absurdly commonplace. They present no novelties. Always there is unbridled optimism just before the crash. Then blank despair. Then a quick rebound of hope. Then discouragement, growing deeper, until, just before improvement starts, everybody is agreed that it will never come.

A few wise old men like the late George F. Baker, having passed through many of these crises, take them very calmly. But most of us endure the same hopelessness each time.

Floyd Parsons, well known business writer, in an article in this issue, asserts that we are suffering from "overprediction as well as overproduction." Many of the business prophets has been assuring us that good business is a long way off. It is a rare prophet, however, whose prediction stands the test of time.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

Successors to

Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Vietor & Achelis

SOUTHERN OFFICE

In Charge of T. Holt Haywood

Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Selling Agents for

COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS

New York Offices: 65-69 Leonard St.

**PRACTICAL
MILL CONSULTANTS**

The Textile Development Co.

Sidney S. Paine, President

1001 Jefferson
80 Federal St., Standard Bldg.,
Boston, Mass. Greensboro, N. C.**Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.***Plans—Specifications—Reports—
Appraisals—for Industrial Plants*NEW YORK
CLEVELAND

BOSTON

SPARTANBURG

CHICAGO

Greensboro Loom Reed Co.***Finest Quality Reeds***

Phone 5071

Greensboro, N. C.

PLATT'S**METALLIC CARD CLOTHING***—Patented in all important Countries—*

For

WORSTED, COTTON AND WOOLEN CARDS

Write for particulars of our new metallic card clothing doing away with grinding and stripping, giving a greater output, a stronger thread, and more regularity, etc. It pays for itself in a very short time.

Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.

P. O. Box 407, Lexington, N. C.

Fellow American Society Landscape Architects

E. S. DRAPER

1516 E. Fourth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:

Town and Industrial Planning.
Subdivision and Residential Developments
Golf Courses and Country Club Grounds
School and College Grounds

Parks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

MARION, N. C.—Chamber of Commerce, M. E. Kelley, secretary, reported, interested in establishment of plant for manufacture of hosiery and shirts.

SHANNON, GA.—The product of the 750 Draper looms, which have recently been ordered by the Brighton Mills, is to be sold through McCampbell & Co., of New York City. These looms were understood to have been ordered to make print cloth yarn fabrics.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Ranlo Manufacturing Company has purchased from Gaston County Dyeing Machinery Company, Stanley, one two-kier dyeing machine, six new style package containers, six beam or package drying and extracting machines complete and 12 dyeing beams; installation in Modena plant, no particular engineering work being done, using space already available.

WHITNEL, N. C.—The Nelson Cotton Mill Company and the Whitnel Cotton Mill Company, both of this place, were badly damaged by a severe hail and rain storm. In addition to the approximately 1,000 window panes in the two textile manufacturing plants being broken out, the rain did much other damage. The plants were almost flooded by the water. The Caldwell Cotton Mills Company and the Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Hudson, some miles distant, also suffered much damage when the window lights were torn out by the large hail stones and water damaged the interior of the plants.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Henry C. Moore has been named receiver of the Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C., in an order issued by Circuit Judge T. S. Sease of Spartanburg, the order being filed with the clerk of the court of Cherokee county.

Receivership was granted on application of Mrs. Anna C. Wheat, widow of H. D. Wheat, former owner of the property, who claims the concern owes her \$14,590. The reason for seeking the receivership, as stated in the files in the case, was due to the fact that the receiver of a defunct Gaffney bank demanded the payment of a \$20,-811.87 obligation, and threatened to institute suit for recovery.

The complaint sets forth that the concern is solvent and that the property at a fair valuation is sufficient to pay all debts, but if individual actions are permitted, the assets might be wasted. It is further set forth that the mill has been unable to sell its products at a profit and has been piling up stocks of goods.

As receiver, Henry C. Moore is required to post a \$25,000 bond. He states that he will not take over the property until he posts this bond, after which he will decide whether or not to keep the plant operating for the present. The order appointing him receiver gives him broad authority in handling the property.

The Irene Mills is capitalized at \$150,000. Harry C. Wheat, son of Mrs. Anna C. Wheat, is president and treasurer, and D. W. Hicks, vice-president and secretary. Its products are bedspreads and damask of cotton and rayon. It is equipped with 7,696 spindles and 100 looms and employs around 125 persons. It was organized by the late H. D. Wheat in 1905 and paid excellent dividends on its stock until the business depression of several years ago.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

ELK MILLS, MD.—Extensive improvements are to be made to the plant of the Elk Mills Fabrics Company, according to announcement of Maj. William Baldwin, president of the company, which manufactures rayon. New machinery will be installed to more than double the capacity. A new dyeing system will be installed and other improvements will consist of the installation of a complete hydro-electric plant. Water rights owned by the company on the Big Elk river, which flows through the property, will be used.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A plant to manufacture fine tapestries for Brooks Bros. Co., Inc., of Philadelphia, will be constructed in Greenville in the immediate future, according to official announcement.

Contract for the building has been awarded to the Gallivan Lumber Company. Its dimensions will be 90 by 100 feet. Ground has already been broken. The factory will be located near the plant of the Southern Pile Fabric Company. Machinery for the plant has been acquired and will be installed as soon as the building is erected.

This will make Greenville's third industry of this nature. The Piedmont Plush Mills, built several years ago, manufacture cotton plush. The Southern Pile Fabric Company has for its products tapestry and upholstery materials. The principal products of the new mill will be rayon damasks, wool tapestries and multicolored brocades.

LOWELL, N. C.—Organization meetings for United Spinners, Inc., of Lowell, and of the Peerless Spinning Company, of Lowell, will be held soon in the offices of the old Lowell and Peerless Mills in Lowell. At this time officers and directors of the new corporations which were formed after the purchase by the creditors of the two Lowell mills, will be elected. The new companies are:

United Spinners, Inc. Principal office Lowell. Authorized capital stock \$400,000. Subscribed stock \$400. S. N. Boyce, W. A. Julian, of Gastonia, John M. Scott and J. H. McAden, of Charlotte.

Peerless Spinning Company. Principal office Lowell. Authorized capital stock \$300,000. Subscribed stock \$300. By S. N. Boyce, of Gastonia; John M. Scott and J. H. McAden, of Charlotte.

Judge W. F. Harding, presiding at the May term of Gaston County Civil Court, had previously confirmed the bids of R. N. Aycock on the properties of the Lowell and Peerless Mills, made at a recent receivers' sale of the two properties.

The confirmation was opposed by the Merchants and Farmers National Bank of Charlotte through Attorneys Tillet, Tillet and Kennedy because of Lowell Mill stock held as collateral for certain loans. It was thought probable that Judge Harding's confirmation ruling would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Charter for Yarn Mill Merger

Gastonia, N. C.—Charter for Textiles, Inc., of Gastonia, representing the merger of fourteen combed yarn mills and six mills soon to be purchased, has been filed in Raleigh. All of the merging mills have common stock

1894

1931

"KROMOTAN"

Leather Belting

Tough of Fibre But Flexible in Service

A safe Belt because of its extra strength and toughness.

An economical Belt because of its great flexibility and durability.



Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

302 E. Sixth Street

Charlotte, N. C.

Branch Office and Warehouse

162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

In Philadelphia Your Choice Should Be

THE HOTEL MAJESTIC

BROAD ST. AND GIRARD AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

400 LARGE ROOMS

\$2.00
DAILY

Single, with running water
\$3.00 single, with private bath
\$5.00 double, with private bath

5 minutes from City Hall.
Penna. Terminal and downtown business section by subway with direct entrance to hotel.

Garage Connected with Hotel.

WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE
for RESERVATIONS!

JNO C GOSSLER
Mgr. Dir.



MILL NEWS ITEMS

and five have preferred stock. The charter calls for 15,000 shares of Class A 7 per cent preferred stock, par value \$1,009 per share, to be sold for cash only. In addition there are two classes of stock to be exchanged for stock in the merging mills. Of these there are 215,000 shares of Class B 7 per cent preferred stock, par \$50, and 1,000,000 shares of common stock, par \$10.

The preferred stock of the Arkwray, Merco, Osceola, Priscilla and Myrtle Mills is to be exchanged on a basis of two shares of new Class B for one share of old.

The exchange basis for each share of the common stock of the fourteen mills is as follows: Arkwray, .23 shares B and 8.25 shares common; Arlington, .95 share B and 9.34 shares common; Cora, 5.82 shares common; Elizabeth, .29 share B and 29.16 shares common; Gray, 1.58 shares B and 7.49 shares common; Merco, 10.37 shares common and 1.27 shares B; Osceola, .33 share B and 20.48 shares common; Seminole, 1.23 shares B and 7.22 shares common; Victory, .26 share B and 6.38 shares common; Winget, .82 share preferred and 7.17 shares common, and Myrtle, 9.68 shares common.

Directors in the new corporation are A. G. Myers, J. G. Separk, C. C. Armstrong, J. L. Gray, A. K. Winget, S. N. Boyce and Senator R. G. Rankin, all of Gastonia. Officers will be elected June 2.

BELMONT, N. C.—A charter has been granted the Piedmont Processing Company by the North Carolina Secretary of State. Authorized capital stock, 7,500 shares without nominal or par value, with 40 shares subscribed. Incorporators are: B. E. Geer, Greenville, S. C.; A. C. Lineberger, Jr., Belmont, N. C.; M. V. Haselden, Charleston, S. C., and D. P. Stowe, Belmont.

LOWELL, N. C.—Partial organization of United Spinners, Inc., and the Peerless Spinning Company, was effected at the first meeting of the incorporators held at Lowell Monday afternoon. Completion of the two organizations will be affected at another meeting to be held at Lowell on Monday, June 8th.

S. N. Boyce and W. A. Julian, of Gastonia, and John M. Scott and John Henry McAden, of Charlotte, were elected directors of United Spinners, Inc. Two additional directors are to be elected at the next meeting.

S. N. Boyce, John M. Scott and J. H. McAden were elected directors of the Peerless Spinning Company, which will also elect two additional directors at the June 8th meeting.

United Spinners, Inc., will take over the three plants of the old Lowell Mills, namely Lowell Mills Nos. 1 and 2 at Lowell and the Dorothy Mill at Dallas. The Peerless Spinning Company will take over the old plant of the Peerless Manufacturing Company at Lowell.

At the meeting on June 8th R. N. Aycock, of Gastonia, agent for the creditors, will tender to the two new corporations his bids for these properties which were recently confirmed by the Superior Court. The bid for the Lowell Mills was \$363,200 and for the Peerless \$267,600.

DANVILLE, VA.—The Riverside group of textile mills of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., went on a four-day-a-week schedule, May 29, due to the slow demand in the cotton goods market. Sixteen hundred persons are affected by the new schedule, but no way does it affect the Schoolfield plant, where 2,600 people are employed.

G. W. Robertson, superintendent, stated that the reduction of the work week from five and one-half days to four days was "temporary," and he "hoped" that it would last but a few weeks.

American Association Aids National Cotton Week

(Continued from Page 11)

that will express themselves in a fundamental economic way during the year.

"Thought begets thought, ideas beget ideas. This splendid idea which has been so powerful in its grasp, so extensive in its reach, cannot be properly evaluated for a long time.

"A continuous follow up is necessary. Co-operation and co-ordination of efforts are necessary. Faith in our fellows, confidence in our business and belief in the ultimate success of our undertaking are necessary.

"This is no task for the cynic or weakling, the top water or the entrepreneur. The world moves on around the personalities of a few people. We believe these personalities are evolving in the textile industry and that a new day is being ushered in to cheer the industrial world."

At the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce this week, was an exhibit calling attention to National Cotton Week

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF		BALING PRESSES ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES LARGEST LINE BUILT IN USA
ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ANN ARBOR, MICH., U.S.A.		

INSPECTING
SEWING
BRUSHING
SHEARING
SINGEING
PACKAGING
FOLDING

Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

and "Made-in-Carolina" week. Included among the mills represented in the exhibit were Carolina Bedding Co., mattresses; Ellenboro Mfg. Co., Ellenboro, N. C., bedspreads; Belmont Hosiery Co., Belmont, hosiery; Hatch Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, Belmont, full-fashioned hose; Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, towels; Jackson & Jackson, Tryon, printed goods; Nebel Knitting Co., Charlotte, silk hosiery; P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., underwear; Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, and Gossett Mills, Anderson, S. C., dress goods; Character Products Co., Salisbury, shirt, pajamas, children's garments of Character cloth; Vajada Co., Charlotte, underwear.

Cotton is Favored

New York.—Cotton, transformed by the needs of the season and a modish cut, is demanding attention along the smartest boulevards this summer.

And summer's fickle temperament of weeping skies and brightly smiling suns will not send the fashionably-dressed indoors or under cover during the next ten months, for the new wardrobe is non-fading, non-running and washable.

Morning will see gingham, piques, linens and broadcloth, in crispy tailored street frocks and suits.

Afternoon will find ensembles of voile, fine linen, smart cotton meshes and organdie.

Evening will be made the smarter by gowns of eyelet embroidery, point d'esprit, lace, organdie and nets.

Cotton will be equally popular at the beaches and watering places, even on the water itself, for it is being used as the moment demands for swimming suits and yachting costumes. Pajamas, still in vogue for every occasion, still in vogue for every occititude of colorful patterns.

In shop windows and at fashionable gatherings one may glimpse the following:

A black point d'esprit evening gown worn over the sheerest of pink organdie; a spectator sports costume of green dotted swiss (the material used wrong-side out), worn with a brief jacket of green; a white chevron pique suit worn with a blouse of black and white plaid voile; organdie dinner pajamas combining yellow and chartreuse green; a bathing suit of navy and white crash-like cotton; a sleeky fitting mauve organdie dance frock and a white linen jumper-frock with a flame-red top worn over a short-sleeved waist of gay red and white striped linen.

Accessories that add a debonair dash to the summer ensemble are also of cotton. Summer shoes with rather large bags to match are made of coarse cotton mesh. Usually they come in a number of new pastel colors and are smart with short sleeved frocks.

Linen shoes are popular. These come in cut-out sandals, others are oxfords in black, biege, white and soft summery shades.

Cotton Exports Heavier In May

New Orleans, La. — Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange says the United States cotton exports to foreign countries, exclusive of Canada, totaled 347,051 bales during May, 1931, against 187,628 bales in 1930. Great Britain received 60,408 bales, against 41,861 a year ago; France, 22,469, against 18,740; Germany, 90,932, against 38,213 and the rest of Europe 73,004, against 53,530. Exports to Japan, China and Mexico amounted to 100,238 bales against 35,284.

MERROWING

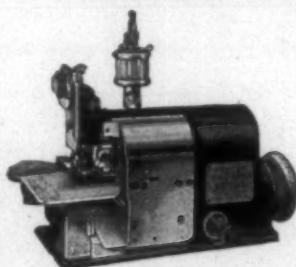
—Established 1838—

will fill your need for
FLAT BUTTED SEAMS

to join ends of piece goods prior to processing—demanded more and more by converters and valuable in your own processing.

Send for details regarding

Merrow Styles 60 ABB and 60 D3B



MERROW

Trade Mark
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Let us demonstrate the work of these and other machines on your own fabrics.

THE MERROW MACHINE CO.

8 Laurel Street

Hartford, Conn.

Auction Sale

of

Altavista Cotton Mills

at Altavista, Va.,

will be made on the premises by the undersigned Receiver at eleven o'clock A. M. on

Monday, June 15, 1931

The plant, machinery, equipment and stock in process will be sold as a whole. The property embraces about 30 acres of land, with three modern brick factory buildings, equipped with 26,460 ring spindles and 604 looms (300 being 40" Draper Model K dobby looms and 304 being Crompton & Knowles dobby looms, of which 184 are box looms), for manufacturing cotton, silk and rayon fancies. In addition to office building and garages, the plant includes modern dwellings for housing seventy-five families.

The plant is ready to operate. Labor conditions and shipping facilities are excellent.

For Terms, write to

S. V. KEMP, Receiver,
Law Building, Lynchburg, Va.



Fountain Heads

Cooler Fountains
Pedestal Fountains
Side Stream Fountains
Fountains with Filters
Fountains without

*Complete line illustrated in
our catalog*

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**
Haydenville, Mass.

CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

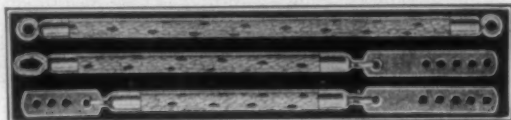
**CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING
COMPANY**

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE

Loom Cords a Specialty



We Also Manufacture

The Improved Dobby Bars and Pegs

Rice Dobby Chain Company

Millbury

:-:

Mass.

**Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?**

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Cotton Week Observed Throughout Nation

(Continued from Page 16)

this nation-wide merchandising effort. They have been most enthusiastic in offering the complete promotional facilities of their organizations and it is believed that the retail trade generally, especially in cotton merchandise, will show a substantial increase as a result of this nation-wide movement.

"Leaders in the cotton industry hope that their effort to stimulate trade will result in a noticeable improvement in business and increased confidence on the part of the public in the soundness of present retail values. As far as this industry is concerned, current prices of raw cotton are at the lowest levels in more than fifteen years. These prices are amply reflected in retail prices of cotton goods. One of the principal things we hope to accomplish is to demonstrate as effectively as possible the exceptional values now obtainable in all kinds of cotton goods and the advantages to the public in buying cotton goods at this time.

"The sponsors of National Cotton Week did not base their efforts on a sentimental appeal. On the contrary they have sought to mobilize the resources of the industry and present this opportunity entirely on its intrinsic business merits."

Cloth Market Hit By Cheaper Cotton

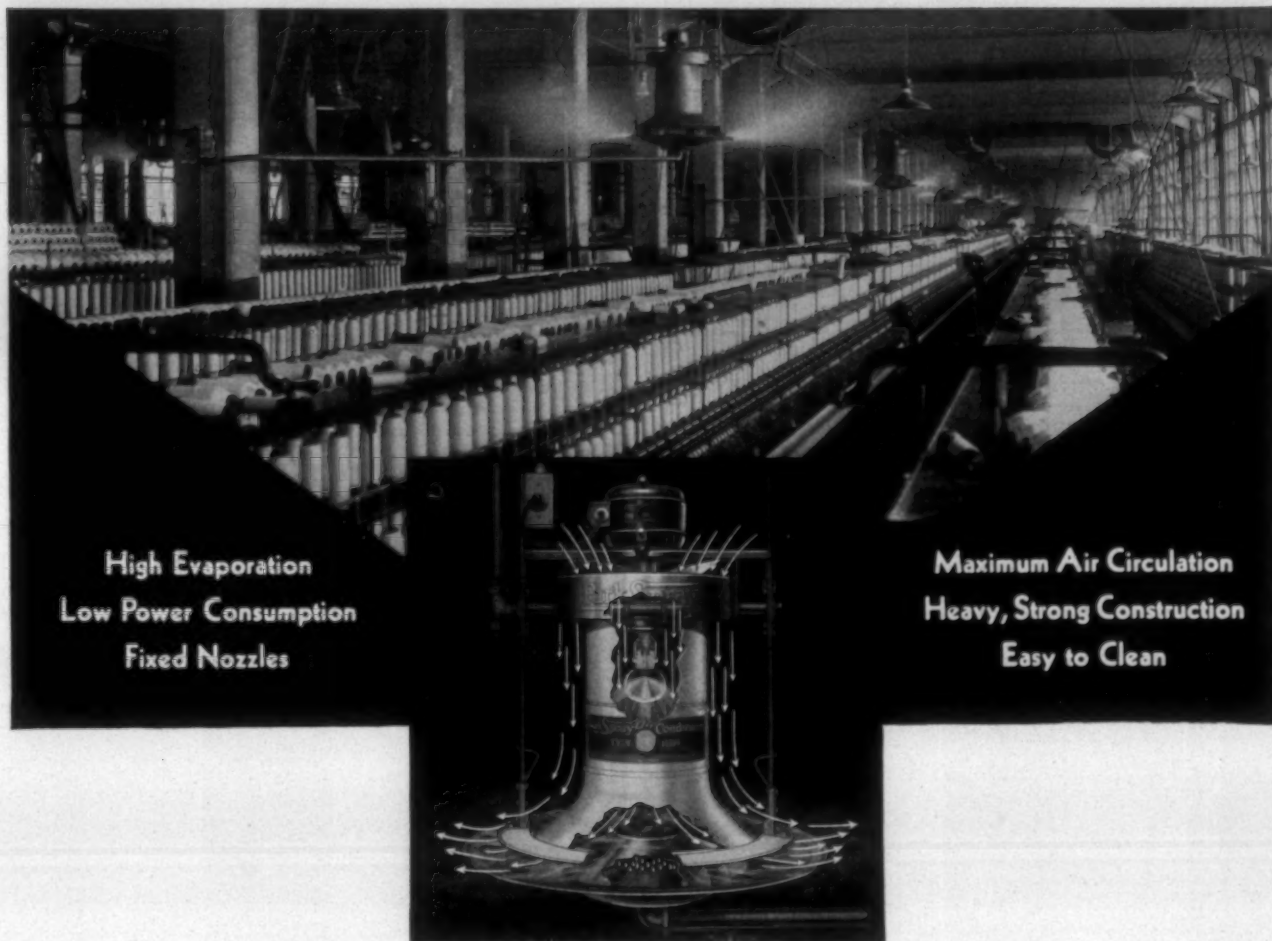
The Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. reports: "The market has not been able to resist a continued weak stock market and lower prices for cotton. Print cloth prices have been lowered and sheeting prices have become unsettled. The volume of business has shown some falling off on account of this unsettlement, but would improve again at once if prices began to show some resistance. Goods are wanted, but buyers are satisfied in having delayed purchases to the last minute and will probably continue this policy until they see signs of change ahead.

"Irrespective of the nearby situation, we are confident that we have now reached a point in this long decline at which we are bound to have a very large distribution of cotton goods during the next year or so, a larger and wider distribution than we have seen for some time, even in spite of world-wide confusion, for there is a price at which necessities will sell in spite of everything. When such a demand is likely to begin to make itself felt, we do not pretend to know, but we do feel certain that it is on the cards.

"It looks as if our sales for the month of May would show about 23 per cent better than for April and about 19 per cent better than for May, 1930. For the first five months of this year our total sales are 12 per cent in excess of production.

"For the month of April the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reports that in this district total department store sales showed a decrease of 7.9 per cent from April, 1930, and a decrease of 5.9 per cent for the first four months, while stocks in general at the end of the month showed a decrease of 14.01 per cent. Sales of cotton goods for the month showed a decrease of 10.7 per cent as compared with a year ago while stocks showed a decrease of 10.5 per cent.

"Restore confidence, and business in cotton goods will pick up promptly."



High Evaporation
Low Power Consumption
Fixed Nozzles

Maximum Air Circulation
Heavy, Strong Construction
Easy to Clean

ParkSpray

HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS PRODUCE MAXIMUM AIR CIRCULATION

They give you more uniform humidity conditions, for distribution of the moisture put out is largely dependent upon Air Circulation. ¶ The ParkSpray Fixed Nozzle breaks up the water into very fine particles which can be held up by the air currents until they travel a great distance from the humidifier. ¶ By sending the large volume of air outside the casing as indicated in the above drawing, less resistance is encountered than when air is crowded through narrow passages between casings. This feature allows more air to be handled with the same power

consumption; meaning greater efficiency and greater capacity. ¶ The casing of the ParkSpray High Duty Humidifier is so designed as to discharge the air horizontally, not up toward the ceiling nor down toward the floor. Air so discharged travels far out into the room and stirs up the dead air at considerable distance from the head. The thin, flat discharge meets much less resistance from surrounding air than a thick one, and consequently carries farther. ¶ These are the reasons why ParkSpray High Duty Humidifiers produce Maximum Air Circulation.

Parks-Cramer Company

FITCHBURG, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CANADA: Parks-Cramer Westaway Co., Ltd., Main and McNab, Hamilton, Ont.; 455 Craig West, Montreal, P. Q.
CHINA: Ellbrook, Inc., Shanghai; Peking; Tientsin. GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND: Cook & Co., Manchester, Ltd., 18, Exchange Street, Manchester, England. CONTINENTAL EUROPE: Compagnie Ingersoll-Rand, Paris, France. INDIA: Ingersoll-Rand (of India) Ltd., Bombay, Calcutta. MEXICO: Sr. Don Fernando Caraves, Apartado 1100, Mexico City.

ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED

May Open Plant

Louisville, Ky.—A group of former men's clothing manufacturers of Louisville has become interested in a plan for taking over and placing in operation an idle clothing plant at Carrollton, Ky., it has become known here. The plant is owned by a Carrollton, Ky., group of business men. It is understood that the men interested in the new project are planning to produce work clothing, probably on an exclusive basis.

Carrollton has labor available that was trained in the old plant's operating days. Labor conditions in Carrollton are easy, and it is believed that the plant can be operated on a satisfactory basis, under good management and a good selling policy.

E. A. Rothschild, of Louisville, formerly in the old Moses Rothschild Company, manufacturer of men's clothing for many years, is one of those mentioned as being interested in formation of the new company.

Enka Building Contract Let

Enka, N. C. — The contract has been awarded by the American Enka Corporation to the L. L. Merchant Construction Company, of Asheville, N. C., to construct a brick building on their reservation here, at a cost of \$35,000. This building will be started at once and will be used for business houses and storage space.

GILL LEATHER
SHEEP SKIN
for TOP ROLLS

means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
FASTER PRODUCTION

Southern Representatives
Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.
Hunt and Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GILL LEATHER CO.
SALEM, MASS.

ROLLER LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

PATENTS
Trade-marks, Copyrights
A former member of the Examining
Corps in the United States Patent
Office.

PAUL B. EATON
Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 1408-T Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLachlen Building
Washington, D. C.
Also Winston-Salem, N. C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abington Textile Machinery Works	—	General Dyestuff Corp.	—
Akron Belting Co.	29	General Electric Co.	—
Aktivin Corp.	—	General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	26
American Glanzstoff Corp.	—	Gill Leather Co.	—
American Moistening Co.	4	Governor-Clinton Hotel	—
American Yarn & Processing Co.	—	Greensboro Loom Reed Co.	20
Arabol Mfg. Co.	—		
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.	—	H—	
Ashworth Bros.	—	Halton's, Thomas Sons	—
Associated Bobbin Cos.	—	Haring & Stephens Co.	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc.	—	Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	20
		Hermas Machine Co.	—
B—		H & B American Machine Co.	—
Bahnson Co.	—	Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—
Bally, Joshua L. & Co.	28	Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—
Barber-Colman Co.	29	Howard-Hickory Co.	—
Barkley Machine Works	—	Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	26
Billington, Jas. H. Co.	—	Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—		
Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co.	—	J—	
Briggs-Shaffner Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Bristol Hotel	—		
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co.	—	K—	
		Kaumagraph Co.	15
C—		Keever Starch Co.	—
Campbell, John & Co.	—	Kem Products Co.	—
Carolina Sporting Goods Co.	—	Kemp, S. V., Receiver	23
Celanese Corp. of America	—		
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	21	L—	
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	Lavonia Mfg. Co.	27
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	Leemon, Clarence M.	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	24	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.	20
Corn Products Refining Co.	35		
Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.	—	M—	
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Majestic Hotel	21
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co.	—
Curran & Barry	28	Mathieson Alkali Works	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	22	Mauney Steel Co.	—
		Marrow Machine Co.	23
D—			
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	27	N—	
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	National Aniline & Chemical Co.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	National Ring Traveler Co.	29
Drake Corp.	35	Newport Chemical Works, Inc.	—
Draper, E. S.	20	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Draper Corporation	1		
Dronsfield Bros.	—	O—	
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Oakite Products, Inc.	—
DuPont Rayon Co.	—		
Durene Association	—	O—	
		Parks-Cramer Co.	25
E—		Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	17
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Philadelphia Belting Co.	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	—	Platt's Metallic Card Clothing Co.	20
Economy Baler Co.	22	President Hotel	16
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.	24
Enka, American	—		
		R—	
F—		Rice Dobby Chain Co.	24
Fafnir Bearing Co.	—	Rockweave Mills	16
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Ford, J. B. Co.	36	Royle, John & Sons	—
Foster Machine Co.	—		
Franklin Process Co.	—	S—	
		Saco-Lowell Shops	—
G—		Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	36
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
Gastonia Brush Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	35
		Seydel-Woolley Co.	—
		Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
		Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	36
		Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
		S K F Industries	2
		Solvay Sales Corp.	—
		Solvay Sales Corp.	—
		Sonoco Products	—
		Southern Ry.	27-34
		Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
		Stafford Co.	—
		Standard Oil Co. of N. J.	—
		Stanley Works	—
		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	—
		Stein, Hall & Co.	—
		Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
		T—	
		Terrell Machine Co.	—
		Texas Co., The	—
		Textile Development Co.	20
		Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	—
		Textile Mill Supply Co.	—
		Thorndike Co.	—
		Tubize Chatillon Corp.	—
		U—	
		U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
		U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	—
		Universal Winding Co.	29
		V—	
		Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
		Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co.	—
		Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
		Viscose Co.	—
		Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	—
		W—	
		Washburn Printing Co.	35
		Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	—
		Wellington, Sears & Co.	28
		Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
		Whitin Machine Works	3
		Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	26
		Wickwire-Spencer Steel Co.	—
		Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	28

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS**

**DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS**

**WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

Increasing Opportunity for Trained Minds in the Cotton Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 6)

than in the previous ten years. He further remarked "I am convinced that unless we can make more existing machinery obsolete there is a fair chance of us going out of business." Does this not mean that there are opportunities such as have never existed before for technically trained young men to occupy themselves with the development of improved machines and processes, and does it not mean that up-to-date technical training of the most thorough kind will be more and more in demand for the intelligent operation and use of this new machinery?

In an industry where new ideas are becoming so evident and are receiving such a welcome, and where old notions are being so rapidly discarded, there should be ample room for trained minds and many opportunities for their application.

Turning now to the efforts to increase consumption of cotton goods, various agencies, including The Cotton-Textile Institute, are energetically at work developing new uses for materials made of cotton and cultivating a greater appreciation of the virtues of cotton goods in many of their existing and well known uses. Since February, 1929, the textile industry as a whole has undertaken national advertising, as a result of which sentiment in favor of the use of cotton goods is rapidly growing throughout the country, particularly for wearing apparel. Cotton expositions have recently been held in more than 100 cities in all sections.

The public is becoming newly and increasingly aware of the cleanliness, freshness, durability and beauty of cotton wearing apparel. This appreciation and increased use of cotton in many lines has greatly outrun the time and expense devoted to fostering it. Undoubtedly we realize only vaguely up to this time the great possibilities which exist for extending present uses of cotton and for finding additional uses.

The success of these efforts has been greatly assisted by the fact that there has been profound improvement in the styling of cotton goods. Fabrics of much more attractive and substantial weave and design are being constantly produced. Improvements have been made in printing cotton goods, in finishing, and in dyestuffs and dyeing processes. There should be an almost limitless field for the ingenious and well trained textile school graduate in the development of improved and more beautiful fabrics and in the discovery of more permanent and economical dyestuffs. The designing and styling of cotton goods is becoming constantly more scientific and requires talent and training of a high order.

The finding of new uses for cotton materials and the development of existing industrial uses in the automobile, rubber, aviation, and even the road building industries offers a fertile field for inventiveness and determination. Thorough textile training is a pre-requisite for such activity and the industry is fully aware of its ever-growing need of these efforts.

An impressive demonstration of the revived public interest in cotton and its products is the tremendous enthusiasm aroused by the announcement of National Cotton Week. This event, endorsed by the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, is evoking unstinted support from producers, distributors, retailers, and consumers throughout the country. With twelve million people dependent upon cotton for their income this immense undertaking may well prove the initial stimulus necessary to restore the confidence and buying power of the nation.

FOR THAT WEEK END TRIP

Round Trip Tickets
FARE and ONE FIFTH

Between All Stations

On Sale: FRIDAY,
SATURDAY and
SUNDAY MORNING.

Return Limit: TUESDAY
Midnight.

Take a Train Ride and Vist Your Friends.

"Safer Than Staying At Home"

Ask The
Ticket Agent.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

DARY TRAVELERS

If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.

Ask for Prices

DARY RING TRAVELER COMPANY

311 Somerset Ave. Fred H. Dary, Mgr. Taunton, Mass.
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES Sou. Agents CHAS. L. ASHLEY
P. O. Box 843 P. O. Box 720
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.

COLORED AND NOVELTY YARNS

4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines.

OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Manufactured by

Lavonia Manufacturing Co.

Lavonia, Georgia

Have You Some Equipment You Want to
Dispose Of?

SELL IT

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read In Nearly All Textile Mills In The South

SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

Deering, Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston 225 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was no increase in cotton goods business last week and the market remained quiet. Trade remained on about the same level as that of the past several weeks, with most orders reflecting little more than a filling-in business. The trade here was very hopeful that National Cotton Week, so generally observed throughout the country this week, would prove a real stimulus to further large buying of cotton goods.

The market for coarse yarn gray goods was slow. There was only a limited demand for print cloths and sheetings, sales being small and scattered. A fair trade in broadcloths in small lots was reported. Drills, twills and sateens were quiet.

In print cloths bids were made for September-October-November 39-inch 68x72 4.75-yard at $5\frac{1}{2}c$, but mills would not sell this delivery. About 10,000 pieces of $38\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x60 5.50-yard had been obtained the day before at $4\frac{3}{4}c$ for September-October, however. The 68x72s continued at $5\frac{1}{2}c$ for spot and summer deliveries, and the 64x60s were of interest in small lots for quick at $4\frac{3}{4}c$.

Reports were current of some business done in combed yarn all-cotton fabrics in mesh weaves, both in dress goods and underwear descriptions. Jobbers were covering more extensively on some finished lines and an increased movement of goods in finished cloth markets was indicated. Some wanted further lots of gray goods for quick and pressure to squeeze out further yardages on some popular cloths was apparent. There were further demands for lawns and other sheer goods in both carded and combed descriptions and it was indicated that some lots were going into eyelet cloths of machine manufacture. Combed voiles were of further interest, with hard twist 60x52s reported selling lightly at $7\frac{1}{4}c$ to $7\frac{3}{4}c$. Some bids were current for deliveries in June.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	$3\frac{7}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	$3\frac{5}{8}$
Gray goods, $38\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	$5\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	8
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6
Ticking, 8-ounce	$15\frac{1}{2}$
Denims	12
Standard prints	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Dress gingham	$12\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{3}{4}$
Staple gingham	8

Constructive Selling Agents
for
Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

44 Leonard St.
New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn market last week. In spite of the fact that buyers continued to stick to a hand-to-mouth policy, trade conditions were described by dealers here as being nearer to normal. It is believed that short selling of yarns by speculative interests is about over and that this will have a good effect on the market. In spite of the slow business, spinners were generally holding prices firm. A few sales at concessions were noted, but this condition was not general. With the excellent conditions as regards to stock, the first sign of a renewed demand should bring improvement all along the line. The erratic trend of the cotton market recently has kept buyers out of the market except for very limited supplies. May was the slowest month of the year. A good deal of irregularity has been noted in prices, but spinners appeared firmer this week than last.

Curtailment of production continues to keep down stocks. It is apparent that spinners are determined not to let production get out of control. In view of the small amount of yarn sold in the past month, curtailment has necessarily had to be very heavy to avoid accumulation of stocks.

Buyers of knitting yarns for immediate consumption are willing, in most cases, it is stated by sellers, to pay a reasonable price for their limited takings. It happens, often that they put off calling for yarns until too late to spend much time in shopping the market, and depend upon their usual sources of supply, for spot deliveries.

Combed yarns are reported a trifle softer. In this group declines necessarily are slower than for carded, for, while cotton may go off sharply, this recession is overcome as to white and staple by cotton merchants increasing their differential, according to spinners.

The trade is hopeful that yarn users, having postponed buying as far as possible, will be in the market for fall supplies earlier than usual.

Southern Single Warps		30s	24½
10s	17½	40s	32
12s	18	40s ex.	34
16s	18½	50s	41
20s	19½	60s	47
26s	23		
30s	24½		
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps			
8s	17½	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
10s	18	8s	18
12s	18½	10s	18½
16s	19	12s	19
20s	20	16s	19
24s	23	20s	20
30s	24½		
36s	31½	Carpet Yarns	
40s	32	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
40s ex.	33½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s	17	8s, 1-ply	15½
10s	17½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s	18	10s, 1-ply and 8-ply	16½
14s	18½	12s, 2-ply	17½
16s	19	16s, 2-ply	18½
20s	19½	20s, 2-ply	19
24s	22½	26s, 2-ply	22
26s	23	30s, 2-ply	22½
28s	24		
30s	24½	Southern Frame Cones	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		8s	17
8s	17½	10s	17½
10s	18	12s	18
12s	18½	14s	18
14s	19	16s	18½
16s	19½	18s	19
20s	20	20s	19½
24s	23	22s	20
26s	23½	24s	21
		26s	22
		28s	22½
		30s	23

30s	24½
40s	32
40s ex.	34
50s	41
60s	47
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	19
20s	20
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	15½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
10s, 1-ply, and 8-ply	16½
12s, 2-ply	17½
16s, 2-ply	18½
20s, 2-ply	19
26s, 2-ply	22
30s, 2-ply	22½
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18
16s	18½
18s	19
20s	19½
22s	20
24s	21
26s	22
28s	22½
30s	23

AKRON
Leather Belting
Most Economical

Once Tried
Always Specified

The Akron Belting Co.
Akron, Ohio

WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



WINDING MACHINERY

For all Transfer Purposes

in

Textile Mills

Exporters to

54 Foreign Countries

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY
BOSTON

BARBER-COLMAN
AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
WARP TYING MACHINES
WARP DRAWING MACHINES
HAND KNOTTERS

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant
Framingham, Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A. Greenville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

AKTIVIN CORP., The, 50 Union Square, New York City. Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1118 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l. Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank G. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ASSOCIATED BOBBIN COS., composed of BOWEN-HUNTER ROBBIN COS., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO., Chicopee, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & ROBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Rep., The McLeod Companies, which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Stimson, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; I. L. Brown, 686 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 21 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BOND CO., CHAS., 617-623 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Brown, Henry Grady Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Texas.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, INC., 1206 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochrane, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CHARLOTTE MFG. CO., 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C. Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va. **DRAPE CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DRAPE, E. S., 1516 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Burdick, K. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

DU FONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kuntzman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr. 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU FONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 233 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 232 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C. **ECONOMY BALER CO.**, Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FAFNIR BEARING CO., THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. G. Laughridge and C. A. Letz, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 201 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2705 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia office.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C.; B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1201 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., M. C. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., O. C. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr. Sales Reps.: H. F. Harrill, Forest City, N. C.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "C" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Chas. G. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shaw, Box 323, Greenville, S. C.; O. I. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City. Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga., J. Carlie Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Aspden, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 820, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Geo. H. Small, 310 6th St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; P. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 601 E. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 6631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; C. E. Malone, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City. Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C.; Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 33 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LESTERHAY SPOOL & MFG. CO., Johnson City, N. Y. Sou. Office: 519 Johnston Bldg., L. E. Wooten, V-Pres.

LEWIS, JOHN D., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. (Warehouse).

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. P.

MARSTON CO., JOHN F., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City. Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Huitt, V-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey, and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staples, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNEY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. I. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savas, Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 21 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Roy S. Clemmons, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C.; L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; J. K. Moore, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 226½ N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newnan, Ga., Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Dist. Office and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., L. W. McCann Div. Mgr., M. E. Patterson; Memphis, Tenn., R. H. Bailey; Greensboro, N. C., H. J. Canny; New Orleans, La., L. H. Gill; Richmond, Va., W. A. McBride; Augusta, Ga., E. Molins; St. Louis, Mo., J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., H. J. Steeb, C. L. Fischer; Dallas, Tex., B. M. Bix; Houston, Tex., G. C. Polley.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Hodge, V.-Pres.; M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burroughs, C. O. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1355, Atlanta, Ga.

PERKINS & SON, INC., B. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 467, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Cramerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V.-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hammer & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 235 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C., H. F. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Graniteville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; O. H. Brown, Browns, Ala.; I. O. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRKINE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

S K F INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 E. 34th St., New York City, Sou. Offices: 508 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., N. Miller, Dist. Mgr.; 1410 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 2102 Jackson St., Dallas, Tex.; H. L. Gaddis, Dist. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: M. H. Courtenay, L. H. Bailey, O. F. Langevin, Atlanta Office; R. W. Franklin, Charlotte Office; D. H. Crull, Paul H. Sisk, G. W. George, Dallas Office.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schier Chemical Co., 1202 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STAFFORD CO., THE, Readville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 631 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 235 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C., E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1061 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga. Ala. Rep.: Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO., 1200 S. Mint St., Charlotte, N. C.

TUBIZE CHATILLON CORP., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: E. D. Bryan, 614 E. Washington St., Greenville, S. C.; J. R. Morton, P. O. Box 1030, Greensboro, N. C.; W. B. Purse, Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Gandler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U S ROBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 108, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Cusley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Millbury, Mass., and Leicester, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 551, Charlotte, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 50 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

WOOD'S SONS CO., T. B., Chambersburg, Pa. Sou. Reps.: The McLeod Cos., which are: Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Cotton Packaging of Food Proves Popular

An unusual opportunity for effecting an increase consumption of cotton is inherent in the current pronounced trend toward packaging of food stuffs and grocery items in small retail sales units, according to Charles K. Everett in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, New York City.

In a report on a survey just completed by this organization in co-operation with fourteen outstanding American cane sugar refiners, new possibilities for extending present markets are clearly indicated in the striking increase in the use of cotton bags by the sugar industry.

One of the country's largest refiners has increased its consumption of two, five and ten pound cotton bags by 500 per cent during the past five years. Others report increases varying from 79 per cent to 217 per cent for a single year. By way of indicating the total yardage consumed for this purpose, more than 105,843,000 cotton bags were used by seven refineries for the purpose of packaging sugar in small retail sales units in 1930 alone.

The users report that the cotton bag has many virtues that cannot be credited to other packaging materials. A thorough trial and careful check has disclosed a relatively low initial packaging and handling cost. It was also stated that most of the chain stores have discontinued the practice of packaging their own sugar. This change in policy has resulted in the marked increased consumption of cotton bags at the refinery.

Advertising, too, directed to the consumer has created a very insistent demand for sugar packaged in this way. Women look with favor on the cotton bag because of its re-use value,

which is found to be an important consideration. Few housewives can keep themselves supplied with a sufficient number of cloths for household purposes.

Some refiners report that because of this consideration, they have adopted cotton toweling for bagging their sugar in fifty and one hundred pound lots. This types of bag can be readily converted into a kitchen roller-towel and has achieved a wide consumer popularity.

The following refineries are now utilizing cotton bags regularly for packaging sugar in small retail sales units: American Sugar Refining Co.; Colonial Sugars Co.; Arbuckle Bros.; California & Hawaiian Sugar Refining Corporation, Ltd.; Godchaux Sugars, Inc.; Henderson Sugar Refinery; Imperial Sugar Co.; W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining & Molasses Co.; National Sugar Refining Co.; Pennsylvania Sugar Co.; Revere Sugar Refinery; Savannah Sugar Refining Corp.; Texas Sugar Refining Corp.; Western Sugar Refinery.

State College Given Fine Switzerland Dyes

A set of the finest dyes made in Switzerland has been donated to the North Carolina State College Textile School through Dr. E. W. Pierce, of the Ciba Company, of New York and Basle, Switzerland.

The presentation was made by Dr. Pierce, who delivered and address on "Color and Its Application to the Textile Industry" to the graduating class of 22 textile seniors.

With the donation of dyestuffs, which were imported especially for the State College Textile School from Switzerland, the institution has one of the most complete dyeing departments in the South.

"The dyeing and color work in connection with cotton fabrics has been an important phase of the State College textile display held this week in Concord," says Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean of the textile school. "Color work plays an important part in the popularization of cotton, and the gift of Dr. Pierce will materially aid in increasing the desire of North Carolinians for cotton goods."

The Textile School of State College is conducting an organized program of "educating the public to the serviceability of cotton fabrics." Exhibits have been placed in leading North Carolina cities during the past year.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas—"Aunt Becky."

Union, S. C.—"The City of Hospitality."

It was thrilling to visit Union, where Jeems and I were initiated into the mysteries of weaving around 35 years ago. "Initiated" is right, for, being from the country and as "green as grass," we were made to "ride the goat" (or rather, we were "goats" for others to ride)—and we'll never forget those experiences.

There was only one cotton mill in Union then—"Union No. 1," and we thought it the most tremendously big building in all the world. It simply terrified us to look at the smoke stack, and we expected it to fall some day and kill half the population.

There were no electric lights, no running water—not even in the mill. Water was furnished in buckets brought from a well and we drank from a dipper,—not dippers! Out on the village, wells were all along the streets, and several families used water from one well.

There were no paved streets, and mud was everywhere. The houses were all alike, and were not numbered. We had a hard time finding our house every time we left the mill. For a time mother would stand on the porch so we could see her and know where to stop—but it got cold and too much trouble so she hung an old red shawl on the porch as a marker, and that worked fine.

THE MARKER MOVED

The Bobo's lived two houses above us, and somehow that mischievous Landrum or Wallace, found out why the shawl hung on our porch; so one day they concluded to have some fun, and moved it to their porch! Well, we followed that shawl and sailed in to the Bobo home for dinner! It almost killed us. I remember how my sister cried, and how my brother vowed by all good and bad that when he grew up he'd "lick those boys!" But later we learned to laugh about it, though it wasn't funny at the time.

THE WAY IT USED TO BE

Mill people who are crazy enough to think they have "hard times" need a dose of the old days. We worked four weeks (learning) without a cent of pay, then we were paid 20 cents per day and the pay raised 2 cents every two weeks! Paydays were every two weeks.

Imagine working for 20 cents a day (12 hours, then), \$2.40 for a week! If the mill lost 10 minutes time, we made up 20. Looms had to be cleaned off Friday nights *after* stopping time, and again Saturday afternoon *after* stopping time, and inspected by the overseer before we left the mill.

In those days overseers were bankrupt in those qualities of kindness and Christian forbearance that overseers of today possess, and were feared more than respected.

But we know of some fine textile men who received their first training in old Union Mill No. 1. Arthur (Boots) Wofford, now at Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, Wallace Bobo, for years superintendent of Judson Mill, Greenville, and now general superintendent of the four Gossett Mills in Anderson; Landrum Bobo, overseer at Chesnee; J. C. (Cal) Cudd, superintendent of Wallace Manufacturing Company, Jonesville; S. R. Lybrand, superintendent Union Mills No. 1 and No. 2; C. L. Hicks master mechanic at Union Mill No. 1 and No. 2; Morgan

Burgess, overseer spinning at the same place, and others that we could mention. But they were big enough, broad enough and far-sighted enough to realize the importance of human relationship in business; they welcomed and kept step with the spirit of progress.

"THE CITY OF HOSPITALITY"

That is Union's slogan, and reputation. It is a lovely town full of lovable people, who smile and lift hats or bow to folks in the good old-fashioned chivalrous way. They are interested in and cordial to strangers and quickly make them feel "at home."

We could write a whole book on the "past and present Union," but must hurry on.

From a little "muddy wide place in the road," Union has grown almost unbelievably. There are seven large cotton mills, two hosiery mills, and nearly half a million of spindles. The annual pay roll is over two million. There are four electrical power companies, good hotels, schools, churches, playgrounds and parks. City and suburban population 15,000. Paved streets and sidewalks everywhere, and of course a live Chamber of Commerce.

BEAUTIFUL MILL VILLAGES

And we must tell the truth,—the mills and villages have a monopoly of the city's best assets.

There are lovely homes, parks, lawns, churches, schools, modern improvements, flowers and shrubbery galore.

AN ENJOYABLE VISIT

It is simply impossible to express how I enjoyed my to Union-Buffalo Mills. J. D. Jones, general superintendent was very kind and courteous, doing everything possible to assist us in our work. Had hoped to have some pictures he promised to send us for this write-up, but they have not arrived.

S. R. Lybrand, superintendent was just a boy when we worked at Union. Old No. 1 has been converted into a card room and J. J. Green is overseer carding in both No. 1 and No. 2. T. B. Nance is second hand in No. 1 and T. J. Parks in No. 2.

J. M. Burgess, overseer spinning was also a boy when we worked there. John Cody and John Lybrand, second hands in spinning.

F. A. Sanders, overseer weaving, B. H. Barber and H. A. Turner seconds; W. A. Wood, slasher foreman.

G. W. Smith, overseer cloth room, Joe Wix, second hand; C. R. Hicks, master mechanic, C. R. Williams, assistant master mechanic.

Watch for *Buffalo* next week. Can't do it justice now, for want of space.

Products Made By West Point Mfg. Co.

A short synopsis of the products of the five mills in the Chathoochee Valley:

First, there is the light, medium and heavy duck. This is used in the following ways: Tents, awnings, tarpaulins, boatsails, linings for rubber shoes, raincoats, garden hose; bleached for use by making coats for waiters, Pullman porters; coated with enameling and used for trunk covers, baggage; overalls; steam and airbrake hose, conveyor belts; oil refineries; sugar refineries. Harvester and

laundry aprons; used in various ways by the auto trade and artificial leather trade. Lightest weight dyed in pastel colors used for dress material, beach pajamas and hats.

Second; the Martex, West Point and Fairfax bath mats, towels and face cloths. Linen towels, huck towels, crashes, used for roller and cabinet towels; glass cloth; and barber shop towels.

Attractive window displays showing a few styles of merchandise made at the Fairfax Mill may be seen in West Point at J. J. Hagedorn & Co.; at Lanett, at Johnson & Blakely; and at Johnson & Co., at Langdale.

These products from the Valley are carried into the furthestmost parts of the world. The Oceanic Sail Duck used by the Byrd Expedition to the South Pole was made at the Langdale Mill and was donated by the West Point Manufacturing Company. And in the reconstruction of Old Ironsides, the sail duck was another donation from this company.



Leroy Brank, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brank, Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C. Leroy is a "bottle baby," 8 months old, weighs 30 pounds,—and is so lovable that we are tempted to kidnap him! The proud father is overseer of night spinning.

Balfour, N. C.—Balfour Mills One of North Carolina's Prettiest Mill Towns

Our good correspondent, "Ham," wrote so enthusiastically about Balfour Mill and village, that we were glad of the chance to visit there and "check up" on him, but we can't accuse him of "stretching his blanket," for everything is even lovelier than he or we can express.

And such friendly people. Superintendent W. E. Hammond took charge of us, and adopted us into his family—and what a nice family he has. We enjoyed being in his hospitable home.

Captain Ellison A. Smyth, president, famous in all the Piedmont Section for his textile work and big generous heart is around 83 years of age, but is on the job daily, and as actively interested as ever.

E. A. Smyth, 3rd, who is vice-president and treasurer, is a genial young man, whom it was a pleasure to meet, and we don't wonder that Balfour Mill people are so happy.

R. F. Ross (Now here is a surprise!), the secretary, is a charming young lady! And why shouldn't a woman be capable of holding such a position? We are proud of her.

The mill walls are as near all glass as could possibly be, and everything nice and clean. Machinery of the latest improved type, and work running day and night. No curtailment.

Lots of employees sporting fine gold watches given them by the company for years of loyal service, and when I see Capt. Smyth I'm going to tell him *I've* been working for him (and the entire textile industry) continuously for 20 years!

The village makes a very pretty picture with the neat attractive homes, pretty flowers, shrubbery, and majestic mountains as a background. People are hale, hearty and happy, and consider Balfour the garden spot of the world. Many of them followed Capt. Smyth from Pelzer, where they formerly were in his employ. No greater compliment could be paid him, than this.

The Community House is a commodious two-story building with library, two large play rooms, a nice piano, fine pictures on the walls—a well equipped kitchen, and other conveniences.

Mesdames O. E. Bishop, Fred Peeler, O. S. Gregory, and others (we can't remember all the names) are among community leaders.

There's a lovely park, band stand, and play ground in front of the mill office, and everybody is interested in community activities.

OVERSEERS AND OTHERS

C. E. Gaillard, day carder and spinner; T. O. Bobb, night carder, Fred Peeler, night spinner; J. M. Parker, card grinder; J. A. Hammond and Fred Henderson, section men in carding; H. E. and C. L. Baker, also O. F. Pruitt, section men in spinning; J. M. Freeman, section man in spooling.

O. E. Bishop, overseer day weaving, and O. M. Page, assistant superintendent and night weaver; John Bunton, O. A. Mace, Dock Bentley, W. H. Ash, C. C. Pressley, and R. A. Burroughs, loom fixers.

O. S. Gregory, overseer cloth room, Harvey Erwin, second hand; P. C. Adams, tie-in man; C. R. Staggs, Master Mechanic; C. T. Callahan, night master mechanic.

There are probably other section men but all the above take the Bulletin.

THE MAYOR OF HENDERSONVILLE

Maybe some of our readers have lost track of W. M. Sherard. Well, he got tired of superintending anything as small as a cotton mill, and for quite awhile has been running the *whole town of Hendersonville* and making a great success of it.

He is mayor, and beat his opponent three to one in the race for a second term. Don't suppose anyone else will dare to run against him. He looks at home in that fine city building, and we were delighted to find him there and looking so well.

He hasn't lost interest in the textile industry, however. He reads the Bulletin every week, and never misses a word of Mr. Clark's editorials and "Aunt Becky's" department.

He plans to attend the Southern Textile Association meeting at Isle of Palms this month.

"When I die if I've the luck
To reach the Golden Gate,
And I see a sign 'no dogs allowed,'
By gosh, I'll hesitate,
If my old mutt ain't standing 'round
To look me in the face
I think I'll have to take a chance
And try the other place."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

WANTED—First Class Boss Weaver who has had actual experience in weaving Print Cloth, Drills, and Twills. We want nothing but a first class man, no others need apply. Send references with first application. Address M. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced. References. Now available. Write A. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber**

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL
is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Classified Rates

Effective April 23, 1931

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

PRINTING?

RULED FORMS

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

LETTERHEADS

on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

Bill Heads

Factory Forms

Statements

Invoices

Pay Roll Envelopes

Loose Leaf Systems and Binders

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

World's Visible Supply Of Cotton 8,600,000 Bales

Washington.—The Agriculture Department reported the world visible supply of cotton on May 15 was 8,600,000 bales compared with 6,500,000 and 5,700,000 on corresponding dates in 1930 and 1929.

American cotton was placed at 6,100,000 bales compared with 3,800,000 in 1930 and 3,300,000 in 1929.

The apparent supply of cotton remaining in the United States decreased 34,000 bales more during April this year than in the same month last year.

Despite the fact that the American supply on May 15 was 59 per cent larger than last year, stocks of cotton in consuming establishments, at the end of April were the lowest for that date since 1924 and stocks in all mills of the world at the end of January were the lowest for that time of year since 1925.

The department said exports of domestic cotton in April were 42,000 bales more than in April, 1930, and for the season to the end of April were only 215,000 bales of 3.5 per cent below last season.

Cotton textile activity in the United States was said to have shown an additional increase during April, although sales of cotton textiles declined.

Brandon Officials See to Reclaim Land

Spartanburg, S. C. — August W. Smith, president, and W. B. Perrin, an official of the Brandon Corporation, have petitioned the Greenville (S. C.) delegation on the South Carolina Legislature for an appropriation to blast the channel of Reedy River several miles below the Brandon textile village in a low, swampy, marshy level, urging that by applying dynamite the river's channel will be deepened and several acres of marsh and bog reclaimed.

Prizes for Cotton Dresses

Rock Hill, S. C. — Prizes in gold have been offered by the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, through Archie Joslin, general manager for a children's dress display and contest to be held in Winthrop College Auditorium through National Cotton Week. A \$35 cash prize will be given for the best party dress for a child between the ages of six and twelve. Ten dollars is offered for the best practical dress for a child between the ages of six and twelve.

DO YOU FIND

Spotches and Glazed Streaks
On Your Warps?

You won't if you liquefy your thick
boiling pearl starch with

ARCY

The colors of dyed warps show up
brighter when dressed with it, as there
is no cloudy surface waiting to dull
them. This advantage is particularly
noticeable in the case of indigo denims
and chambrays.

DRAKE CORPORATION

Norfolk, Va.



Sizol speaks for itself. It has been on the market
for 26 years, and every old weaver knows of its
efficiency—the young do likewise.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Jersey City, N. J.

Dallas, Texas
I. G. Moore

Browns, Ala.
G. H. Jones

Greenville, S. C.
W. T. Smith

BULLETIN

Classified Ads

Bring Results at Low Cost

Make Your Wants Known Through
This Medium

*Improved Equipment
and Processing in
the Manufacture of*

EAGLE STARCH

has achieved

1—GREATER UNIFORMITY of moisture
content and fluidity of paste. While Eagle
Starch always has been approved for its
uniform quality, the new Eagle Starch is
controlled within still narrower limits.
Every package is absolutely uniform in
moisture and fluidity.

2—REDUCED SEDIMENT or residue.
Especially designed equipment has resulted
in the elimination of practically all sedi-
ment—which means smoother, cleaner size.
Try a "creaming" test.

3—ABSENCE OF SOLUBLE SUB-
STANCES which have no starch value. By
additional washings, soluble impurities have
been removed from the new Eagle Starch.

For best results, always be sure that starch
is thoroughly "creamed" by stirring with
cold water before admitting steam. For
further information, please write

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

Branch Offices:

Philadelphia, Pa.—Boston, Mass.—Greenville, S. C.

PRINTING

All Kinds of

MILL and OFFICE FORMS

DAVID CLARK, Owner

WASHBURN PRINTING Company

P. O. Box 974, 18 W. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C.

**The Sipp-Eastwood High
Speed Warper Warps
300 Yards or More
Per Minute and is
Absolutely
Rigid**

The new Sipp-Eastwood Warper,
ready to be shown to the trade about

JUNE 1st

is now undergoing exhaustive tests
at speeds of 300 yards a minute and
upward on rayon; also on silk at
speed of 150 yards and upward.

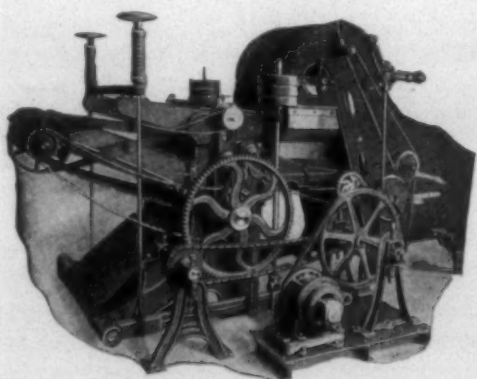
Because of the heavy rigid cast iron
construction of the frame and of the
special system of bracing, the ma-
chine is absolutely without vibration.
Write now and make an appointment
for a demonstration.

Representatives:

SOUTH
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.
NEW ENGLAND
Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.
ENGLAND
Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester

**SIPP-EASTWOOD
CORPORATION**

KEEN & SUMMER STS., PATERSON, N. J.



Continuous Hydro-extractor

This machine will expel waste dye and bleach liquors from saturated cotton, at the same time passing it forward to your Drying Machine through a continuous series of operations.

Gives more uniform results with less expenditure of energy and avoidance of intermittency. Many other advantages.

Reduce your costs by hydro-extracting saturated fibers this modern way.

C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Graniteville, Mass.

*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines
Yarn Conditioning Machines, etc.*

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

ELIMINATE STREAKS

One of the outstanding values of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies is that through their use uneven dyeing can be eliminated.

Wyandotte is soluble and rinses away completely. Consequently there is no alkali left to cause streaks and uneven color.



Order from your Supply Man, or
write for detailed information.

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.